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SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1917

大正四年九月十七日

10 CENT S

## BELGIANS REJECT A SEPARATE PEACE OFFER BY GERMANY

Proposed Full Restoration,  
Independence, Indemnities  
And Reparation

## KING TO ARBITRATE

Sent Belgian Magnate To  
Paris With Terms; Sum-  
marily Refused

## AUSTRIAN FEELER

Premier Says Still Ready  
To Parley on Equal  
Relations Basis

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 29.—The Belgian newspaper La Metropole, which is published in London, discloses another German peace plot, which was summarily rejected, to break up the Entente. Germany proposed a separate peace with Belgium, through an emissary, a well-known Belgian magnate, who interviewed the Belgian Premier in Paris.

The preliminary conditions presented were the complete restoration of Belgium, recognition of her independence, indemnities for war expenses, reparation for the destruction done and the convocation of a peace conference, under the presidency of King Albert.

Close upon the heels of the Austro-German advance in Italy, comes another peace-feeler from Austria. Speaking in the Reichsrath, the Austrian Premier, Dr. Seidler, announced that Austria is still ready to sit at the table of a peace conference, if the enemy are ready to create a foundation for equal relations between States.

Zurich, October 30.—In the Austrian Reichsrath, recently, the Official Reporter gloomily described the financial situation of Austria. He said that Britain alone among the belligerents is able to pay interest on war loans and, moreover, to furnish considerable sums for current war necessities. German finances, he remarked, were in an unfavorable condition.

The increased German revenue from the new taxes imposed totalled a milliard Marks, while the interest on her war loans amounted to three milliard Marks. He anticipated that Austria would suffer for a long time after the war from a very low rate of exchange.

## SETTLEMENT FIRE LOSS SHOWS HEAVY INCREASE

Twice As Large This Year As  
Last And Nearly Twice  
As Many Fires

A serious increase in fires in the Settlement is pointed by Mr. M. W. Pett, chief officer of the Fire Brigade, in his report to the Municipal Council as given in the Municipal Gazette. For the first nine months of this year there were 241 fires as against 129 for the corresponding period last year and the loss was £15,350 this year as against £15,435 last year.

## ALLIES CARRYING OUT AFTER-WAR MEASURES

Resolutions Passed At Paris  
Economic Conference Being  
Given Concrete Form

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 30.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Sir John Norton Griffiths and Mr. B. E. Peto, Mr. A. Bonar Law said that he was having a statement prepared showing the measures the Allies of Great Britain are taking to carry out the resolutions passed at the Paris Economic Conference. Much had been done and was being done in that connection.

## French Increase Booty While British Hit Again, Smashing in 1,000 Yards

Attack North Of Ypres Bringing Good Results, Sir  
Douglas Haig Reports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 30.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There has been a violent artillery action on the right of the Meuse and an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

The communique this afternoon reported: A strong group of the enemy who were trying to reach our lines in the region of Cerny, were repelled. On the right of the Meuse, the artillery duel continued lively on the Chaulnes Wood to Bezonvaux front. We have retaken the new trench elements on Cantieres Ridge.

The French advance in the valley of the Ailette towards the Oise to Aisne canal surprised the enemy in the middle of their packing-up and our pursuing troops, full of enthusiasm and marvellous spirit, came again into contact. To add to the enemy's difficulties, the ground on which they now are is marshy and difficult and the retreat is laborious and very costly.

The number of prisoners, guns and material of all kinds falling into our hands is constantly increasing. The French progress is being carried on despite rain falling all day.

The Germans are making for the high ground north of the Oise to Aisne canal, where they will have the protection of the double barrier formed by the canal and the Soissons to Laon railway. The French are now in front of Anisy-le-Chateau, from which they are separated only by the canal. Their outposts in the bend of the canal are 5½ miles from Laon and they hold a line of heights which gives them a view over Laon Plain.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: At 5.40 this morning, we attacked northward of the Ypres to Roulers railway. Good progress is reported.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon reports: Our armies have again struck the German masses and sent them reeling back in places to a depth of nearly a thousand yards. The luck has been with us today in the matter of weather.

The morning broke keen and dry, being just the weather that the Canadians would have chosen for going over the top. Apparently, so successfully have they gone over that, before the sun was two hours high, they had gained a great part of their objectives.

The fighting is on a more limited front than last Friday. It has been chiefly towards the outskirts of Passchendaele and in the region of

Poelcapelle.

The reports received up to the time of telegraphing indicate that our men have fought their way well along several important tributary spurs of the great ridge system, which is gradually being won from the desperately resisting enemy. Shortly after making the first stage of our advance, the Germans launched a big counter-attack from the direction of Mosselmarkt.

Counter-Attack Beaten Back

It so chanced that the Canadians had just carried some strong fortified redoubts, against the center of which the enemy's attack was directed. The place was liberally furnished with machine-guns, which were promptly swung into position against the oncoming Germans and the billowy, clayey ground was soon strewn with grey corpses. Our rifle-fire completed the work of the machine-guns and the counter-attack was beaten back, with heavy punishment.

Our attack today differed little from its predecessors as regards method. Our barrage was very intense, while our great guns further back were doing fine counter-battery work against the known positions of the enemy's artillery. Hence, the enemy's retaliations were not very severe.

Despite high winds, our indomitable airmen are in contact with our infantry. The ground is still desperately bad, but, along the higher places, where the principal fighting is developing, the surface is reasonably good between the water-filled shell-holes.

Rain Is Well-timed

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wires later:

A gale at midday brought up floods of rain, fortunately not before our troops had gained the majority of their objectives.

The Canadians everywhere are holding their gains. Crest Farm, the scene of previous stubborn fighting, Vanity Farm and Viper Farm are held in strength and we are well advanced along Meetechele Spur, the dominating north-western approach to Passchendaele.

There have been no more counter-attacks since 9 o'clock this morning from Mosselmarkt. The counter-attack thereabouts mentioned earlier was more severely punished than indicated; our air-men reporting that the enemy supports were caught by our barrage with disastrous results.

Hostile airmen have been flying low and using their machine-guns against the Allied nations in honor of the day.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Taking Care of the Soldiers' Spiritual Welfare



Several thousand bibles have been distributed by the New York Bible Society among the men of the famous Rainbow Division of National Guardsmen, who are now training for service in France at Camp Mills, near Mineola, Long Island.

## BAVARIAN IS OFFERED OFFICE OF CHANCELLOR

Count von Hertling Approached;  
Encroachment Upon  
Prussian Preserves

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 30.—A message from Berlin says that the Mittag Zeitung reports that the Chancellorship has been offered to Count von Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, who is considering acceptance of the post.

It is significant that Bavaria is playing a prominent part in the solution of the question of the Chancellorship, thus encroaching on what has hitherto been considered a purely Prussian preserve. The influential Munich Post warns Prussians against any attempt to appoint as a successor to Dr. Michaelis anybody who will embark on a campaign against the Reichstag.

## Japanese Celebrate Emperor's Birthday

Reception At Consulate And  
Ceremonies At Other Places  
In Honor Of Day

The Japanese community in Shanghai celebrated the Imperial birthday yesterday and the Settlement was decked with the flags of Japan and the Allied nations in honor of the day.

A reception was held at the Japanese Consulate from 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., which was attended by many prominent Chinese and foreign officials. The ceremony of paying respect to the Emperor's photograph took place at the Consulate, the Japanese Public School and Tungwen College during the morning. Vice-Consul Harada received the guests at the Consulate in the absence of the Consul-General, Mr. Ariyoshi, assisted by Vice-Consul Kishi and the staff.

There was a large attendance at the Public School Grounds, where the Japanese Company, S.V.C., paraded after paying respect to the Imperial photograph and were reviewed by Baron Fujimura, Chairman of the Japanese Resident Corporation. The tramcars and many of the ships in harbor were dressed for the occasion.

## Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Nov. 1  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Nov. 2  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Nov. 5  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 7  
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Nov. 9  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yshiro M. Nov. 10  
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—  
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Nov. 10  
Per C.M. s.s. China Nov. 19  
For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hiran M. Nov. 7  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 21

## American Aviator Is Killed in Japan Looping the Loop

Frank Champlin Has Fatal Fall  
While Giving Flight On  
Island Of Shikoku

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Osaka, October 31.—The American aviator Frank Champlin fell and was killed at Kochi, in the island of Shikoku, where he was successfully looping the loop. The cause of the tragedy was the breaking of a wing in mid-air.

## Alsace Restoration Further Emphasised

Without It, Peace Is Impos-  
sible, Says France's New  
Foreign Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 26.—Another debate on the policy of the French Government took place in the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday and served to a further reiteration of the Allies' firm aims.

The Premier, M. Painleve, said that France demanded her rights, all her rights and nothing but her rights. Her rights consisted of the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine and France asked for so little that she could not abandon this claim without abandoning her own dignity. He could only repeat what Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George had said—that the only road to peace was through victory.

M. Barthou, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that France would remain faithful to the treaties by which she was bound to her Allies and particularly to sorely-tried Russia. To abandon Russia now would not only be cowardly, but wanting in foresight.

He added that, if he were asked what policy he proposed to follow, his reply was that it was bound by the resolution voted by the Chamber on June 5, which referred to the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine to France. He considered that these two provinces were on exactly the same footing as the French departments invaded during the present war and Alsace-Lorraine and the northern part of France must be restored to France before there could be any peace.

A motion expressing confidence that the Government would secure the triumph of right by a constantly increasing vigor of military and diplomatic action, in close union with the Allies, was adopted by 288 votes to 137.

## Pacifist Assembly Is Wrecked By Women

Free Fights At North Of Eng-  
land Meeting; Speakers  
Escorted To Safety

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 30.—Women yesterday wrecked a pacifist meeting at Gossett, in Durham. After free fights, the speakers had to be escorted to a place of safety.

## NANKING AUTHORITIES PROTEST ON ARMS DEAL

Tuchun Joins In Message To  
Peking—Tuan's Removal  
Demanded, Is Report

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Nanking, October 31.—A vigorous protest against the consummation of the so-called Arms Alliance with Japan has been telegraphed to Peking by the military authorities here. It is understood that Li Shun, the Tuchun of Kiangsu province, has joined in the protest, which followed a conference. The removal of Premier Tuan also is demanded.

It is understood, further, that several other provinces, including Kiangsi and Hupeh, will follow the action of the officials here. The conference was held in Nanking after the publication of the article dealing with the menace of the alliance in THE CHINA PRESS of last Sunday. Canton protests also.

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Canton, October 26.—The National Assembly in Extraordinary Session in Canton has telegraphed to the Acting President, Feng Kuo-chang, protesting against the contracting of public loans with a certain Power for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunitions. The Assembly points out that, according to Section 4, Article 19, of the Provisional Constitution, no public bonds or contracts for loans which involve the burden of the nation can be issued by the Government without the consent of the National Assembly. As the foregoing loan referred to has not been approved by the National Assembly, it has no effect. The telegram calls the attention of General Feng Kuo-chang, as Acting President, to the fact that he will be made jointly responsible with Tuan Chi-jui for the violation of the Provisional Constitution in illegally contracting loans without the approval of the National Assembly. The Assembly requests the Acting President to refuse to seal the proposed loan, according to law.

## Maj. V. Davies Disabled In Airplane Accident

Rendered Unfit For Service And  
Will Become Flying In-  
structor In U.S.

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Brevet-Major V. F. Davies, well-known Shanghai boy and son of Capt. Frederick R. Davies, R. N. R., is to proceed to America as an instructor in aviation following his recovery from injuries received in a fall, according to latest news received by his father.

Prior to his receiving notification to go into the instruction branch, Maj. Davies went up with a super-instructor to take notes on the trials of a new style of machine. The plane fell, just what was the cause of the accident not being known at the time of writing, as the officer in charge was still in an unconscious condition. The Medical Board reported that Mr. Davies is permanently unfit for active overseas service and unfit for any service for six months. He has lost, temporarily at least, all sense of taste and smell.

## UNITED STATES TO ASSIST ITALY, SAYS WASHINGTON CABLE

News of Reverse Causes Ac-  
celeration of America's  
Military Preparations

## UDINE IS TAKEN

Invaders Press On To Tag-  
liamento; Secure Hold  
On Venetian Soil

## CADORNA RALLIES

Has Men in Full Control,  
Fighting Desperate Rear-  
guard Actions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 29.—The United States has decided to assist Italy. The chief effect of the news from Italy in America has been to accelerate the military preparations.

London, October 30 (By wireless).—A German official communique announces the capture of Udine. The communique adds: "We are pressing on towards the Tagliamento. The Austro-German forces from the Carnic Alps have obtained a foothold on Venetian soil along the whole front."

Rome, October 30.—An official communique reports: "The withdrawal on our new positions continued yesterday. The destruction of the bridges over the Isonzo and the successful action of our covering units detained the enemy's advance. Our cavalry are in contact with the hostile vanguards."

New York, October 29.—The correspondent of the Associated Press on the Italian front telegraphed on the 27th that the German masses were advancing carrying huge banners bearing the word: "Peace," this being evidently an appeal to the Italian soldiery, though accompanied by the roar of artillery and by bayonets beneath the banners.

## Cadorna Rallies Armies

London, October 30.—The news from Italy shows that the Allies' prompt assurances of practical help have had the best effect. Generalissimo Cadorna has now got his armies under full control, after the inevitable confusion resulting from the first shock of the Austro-German onset and the Italians are falling back to the line of the Tagliamento, west of Udine, fighting desperate rear-guard actions.

Meanwhile, the Austro-German attack seems to have lost its first impetus. Now that the enemy have come into the open, a pitched battle on an unprecedented scale is possible.

German accounts of the operations say that Tolmino was chosen as the point to break through because the Italians had only two brigades on that front, with small reserves.

[The River Tagliamento rises in the Alps and flows east, then south, into the head of the Adriatic. Its length is 166 miles.]

## Stiffens Nation's Morale

The Italian newspapers testify to the stiffening morale of the nation. Party differences are being forgotten and there are striking demonstrations of patriotism on all sides, from Catholics to Socialists. The departure of hundreds of officers for the front occasioned scenes which will never be forgotten, while wounded men in the hospitals are asking to be allowed to return to duty.

Secretary of State for War Baker, in his weekly review, recalls that, in May, 1916, the Austrians made a similar assault in fine weather, but with superior fighting vigor than the present one. During these initial days, they scored successes and obtained a footing in the Plain of Italy, only to be stopped and driven back.

A French military critic, writing in Les Debats, recalling Verdun, points out that the German habit is to strike at a difficult point, which they followed at Monte Nero, seeking a week strategical point, though it may be strong from a tactical point of view.

The losses inflicted on the Austrians and Germans in this attack are estimated at 20,000.

## Italy Remains Confident

Peking, October 31.—The following official telegram dated Rome, October 30, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Italian Legation:

"Notwithstanding adverse fortune to the Italian arms, the country is confident of the valor of its troops, which has been proved in more than two years of war. The country is showing admirable examples of calm, grim tenacity and concord."



## £6,648,000 A DAY BRITAIN'S WAR COST

New Credit Of £400,000,000  
Moved By Bonar Law To  
Last Till January

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 30.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law, introducing a vote of credit for £400,000,000, said that the vote would supply the necessary funds until the first week in January. The average daily expenditure from the beginning of the present financial year to September 29 had been £6,648,000, being an increase of £1,237,000 over the Budget estimate. This increase was made up under the following heads: Army and navy, £590,000; miscellaneous services, £306,000 and advances to the Allies and Dominions, £341,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed the great appreciation of the British and their allies of the assistance of the United States in financing their purchases in America. Until the United States entered the war, the method of financing purchases there and the question of exchange had proved almost insoluble problems. The assistance of America was all the more generous in view of the fact that they were incurring expenditure at a much heavier rate than the Allies.

Dealing with the excess over the Budget estimate of the expenditure which is recoverable, Mr. Bonar Law said that the first item was an increase of loans to the Allies and Dominions of £61,500,000, making a total increase for the half-year of £222,500,000. Secondly, there was £24,000,000 which represented advances to the Dominions, which was not connected with loans, but arose from the fact that the expenses of the Dominion armies were borne in the first instance by the British Government and refunded by the Dominions in due course.

**Cost of Raw Materials**  
Thirdly, there was £3,500,000 paid by the War Office for commodities on behalf of the Allies which would be gradually paid off. Fourthly, raw materials such as hides, timber, foodstuffs and ships accounted for a total of £74,500,000; this was also recoverable in due course.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer added that British agents throughout the world held £15,000,000. There was thus a total of £179,000,000, which, deducted from £222,500,000, left a total real increase in the Budget estimate for the half year of £43,500,000.

He proceeded to give reasons why he had decided not to introduce a Supplementary Budget in order to raise more money by taxation. There was reason to expect that the estimated revenue from taxation would be exceeded.

The position of the second half of the financial year from the point of view of dead-weight expenditure would probably not be quite as favorable as the first half. This was mainly due to fixing the price of the quarter loaf at ninepence and the very large increase in soldiers' and sailors' pay, which, together, add between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000 to the expenditure for the next six months.

**Rise in Prices Felt**  
£39,000,000 out of £43,500,000 increase in expenditure accounted for by the War Office was mainly due to the rise in the price of commodities and also to the provision for a larger number of men abroad than previously. It anticipated also the increased personnel for the aviation program and also a larger number of troops in Mesopotamia. Finally, the forward movement in Flanders was necessitating increased expenditure in railway bridges, etc.

Mr. Bonar Law gave as an instance that the gap between what was our railway line of communication and the extent of our advance had to be filled largely by motor transport and the increased pay for that purpose during the past six months amounts to £5,000,000.

The National Debt at the end of the first six months of the financial

year, Sept. 29, totalled 15,000,000,000, but to be deducted from that sum was £1,100,000,000 advanced to allies and £160,000,000 advanced to the Dominions. They were also entitled to deduct the gift of £100,000,000 made by the Indian Government, but something like £34,000,000 of that amount had been treated as revenue.

The Indian Government, however, had taken the responsibility for the balance. The National Debt, at the outbreak of the war was £445,000,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer contrasted the financial positions of Great Britain and Germany. He pointed out that the Reichstag has passed votes of credit amounting to £4,700,000,000, which did not include advances to Germany's allies or items like separation allowances, which in Britain's case came from the votes of credit. The war expenditure, therefore, was £1,700,000 below Germany's.

The increased war taxation in Germany fell short by £55,000,000 of the interest on their debt. While Britain could not bear the strain indefinitely, it would not be want of money which would prevent thus winning the war, because they could stand the strain longer than their enemies.

## KIRIN SITUATION AGAIN REPORTED AS CRITICAL

Fighting With Fengtien Troops  
Along Border Of Province Is Reported

The Kirin situation is again assuming a critical nature. Rumors are current that hostilities have broken out between Fengtien troops and Kirin soldiers along the Fengtien border. The Kirin military authorities are still suspicious of the sincerity of Peking in retaining the service of their Tuchun and are taking every precaution for eventualities. Much depends now upon Major-General Chen Kung-chien, the emissary of Tuan Chi-jui, who arrived at Mukden Tuesday evening.

Pel Chi-hsun, the Kirin commander of the rebellious troops, has telegraphed to Peking, demanding the restoration of Tuchun Meng to his office, the recruiting of one more brigade of troops for the province at the expense of the Central Government and no change in the officials in Kirin for the next three years. The Peking authorities have rejected these demands and instructed Tuchun Chang Tso-lin of Fengtien to prepare his forces. The latter has sent troops to the Kirin border in order to check any disturbance.

Tuchun Meng En-yuan, however, assumes a rather conciliatory attitude. He is said to have informed General Chang that he is ready to hand over his office and is doing all he can to pacify the hotheaded inferior officers under him. The Civil Governor, Kuo Chung-hai, has also offered himself as mediator and asked Peking not to send any armed force to the province.

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting has gone to Wuchow, where he has called a military conference of all the military officers of the two Kwang provinces in defiance of the mandate dismissing the Kwangtung Tuchun. General Tan Hiao-min, the Kwangsi Tuchun, has also arrived at Wuchow and will proceed via Kweiling to Hunan. He is to be followed by Generals Mu Yung-chien, Ling Ho, Mah Chi, Lin Chen-ting, Shen Hung-tien, Shen Hung-yin and Chen Hsien.

Garrison Commissioner Mo Ching-ya is reported to have sent an emissary to Tuchun Li Hou-chi of

Fukien, who has consented to detach a portion of the Fokien troops to Swatow for the defence of that port.

General Chen Ping-ken, Tuchun of Kwangtung, although ignoring the mandate dismissing him from his office, has signified his willingness to resign in favor of General Mo Yung-hsin, according to a Chinese report. He conferred on this measure with the military government, but Dr. Sun Yat-sen proposes to have Admiral Chen Pi-kwan to head the military affair of Kwangtung. However, Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting is now taking particular interest in the matter and Canton expects him to settle the matter to avoid any disturbance.

General Chen Ping-ken is now laboring to win back Commissioner Mo. The latter has consented to cancel his independence from Canton under the conditions that Tuchun Chen will annul his autonomy in Canton, withdraw his reinforcements to Hunan, surrender his command over the garrison troops to the Civil Governor, restore the Cantonese forces and restore Garrison Commissioner Chang Tien-chi to his office in Weichow.

The Cabinet reports that General Liu Tsun-hou has occupied Yung-hsien Sze, 40 miles west of Neikiang, the recaptured position of the Szechuenese and is now bombarding Luchow.

General King Yin-peng and Cho Tung-fung will leave Peking for Japan next Monday. They are sent as a commission to participate at the great army maneuver but, it is understood, they have been authorized to complete negotiations with the Tokio government on the Arms Alliance.

President Feng Kuo-chang is reported to be willing to pardon Chang Chen-fang, the convicted monarchist. But Minister Ling Chang-ming proposes to reduce his sentence. Chang's son has already donated \$1,000,000 towards the flood relief fund and is ready to sell out his entire personal and real property in order to secure the release of his father.

For forging the chop of a commercial concern, Wu Jui, a departmental head of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, has been arrested and jailed.

Lord Okuma, the son of Marquis Okuma, and his suite arrived at Peking Tuesday.

## British Hit Again, Taking 1,000 Yards

(Continued from Page 1)

our infantry in shell-holes without overmuch effect.

Prisoners testify to the terrible effect of our artillery bombardment of the enemy lines, saying that they have frequently gone without rations for two or three consecutive days.

The prisoners in today's attack will not be considerable owing to the frontal nature of our attacks and although the resistance has been stiff the enemy has seldom stayed to risk capture.

Altogether the day has been satisfactory and we have bitten substantially into the shrinking piece of ridge left in the possession of the enemy.

There have never been a series of operations more co-ordinated to secure a definite end than the present progressive battles in Flanders, the important strategic fruits of which are continually being gathered in.

**German Version of Battle**  
The German official communique wirelessly this evening reports:—"The British strongly attacked Passchendaele. The village was lost, but vigorous counter-attacks drove the

enemy out. British attacks near Gheluvelt broke down, with sanguinary losses."

During the present period of consolidation in Flanders, the weather has appreciably improved, enabling the Allies to firmly establish themselves between the Yser flats and Passchendaele. Although the Allies have suffered from the mud during the past weeks, the plight of the Germans has been infinitely worse.

Prisoners say that the German troops were unable to meet the British attacks, as the semi-liquid mud thrown up by our batteries blinded the wading men and clogged their rifles and machine-guns. The Prussian troops advancing from Beclare left many men shoulder-deep in the mire. The shrieks of those drowning could be heard above the din of battle, but their comrades did not dare stop to rescue them, owing to the danger of being engulfed themselves.

## Mlle. Sterlig Tonight,

Mlle. Marie Louise Sterlig, premiere danseuse from the Paris Grand Opera House, begins her engagement of classical and antique dances at the Apollo Theater tonight.

The dancer's program for her four night's engagement here includes selections from many of the most famous grand operas, among others from Herodias, Thais, Gioconda and Salome. Previous to her coming to Shanghai Mlle. Sterlig played a long engagement at the principal theaters in Buenos Aires and another at the Imperial Theater in Tokio.

The Apollo program also includes a Pathe Gold Rooster film featuring Baby Marine Osborne. Booking is at Robinson's.

Boy !!!

BRING ME

# JOHN HAIG

AND

# TANSAN

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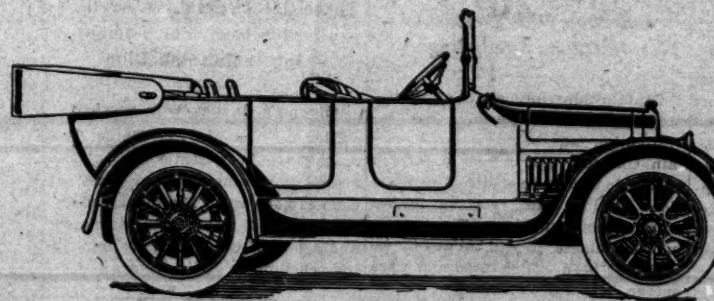
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## MR. FREDERIC COLEMAN RETURNS TO SHANGHAI

War Correspondent Who Lectured Here Last Year Back After Extensive Trip

Mr. Frederic Coleman, American war correspondent and writer who will be remembered as having lectured here last winter on the activities on the Western front, is again passing through Shanghai. Since the time of his last visit Mr. Coleman has gone through Mesopotamia to France, sojourned in England, been in America and come to Japan through Russia and Siberia. In the latter country he remained for some time studying the situation. He comes to Shanghai from Peking.

Mr. Coleman has seen much of the fighting in France since the beginning of the war—in fact has participated in the drive against the Germans—and has written several books on the war and a number of war-articles for the Saturday Evening Post since the opening of hostilities. Hence his views on recent developments in the situation carry weight. Mr. Coleman deprecates any violent alarm because of the recent news from Italy.

"The fighting now taking place on the Italian front need not be disconcerting," he said yesterday. "It is a blow to many hopes, and to say it is not serious would be untrue. But we must look at it in this light—what effect does it have on the principal theater of war? It is in the terms of German divisions released for service in the West, or in the number of Allied troops which might possibly have to be diverted to other fields that we must look at the situation. And I do not believe that we need be too pessimistic of the effect. This war is being fought and won in the West. We are winning. If Germany is able to divert more divisions to that stage of the great conflict the victory will be all the more decisive."

Speaking of the Russian situation, Mr. Coleman gave it as his opinion that though the future promises a great deal for the new government there is little more in a military sense that can be expected from it during the duration of the war.

"There is plenty of hope for the future of Russia," he said, "but it would hardly be wise to rely on the prospect of forming another great army during the present war. People who have served as soldiers under the old regime of officers could hardly be expected to assimilate all the necessary principles of discipline required for a great offensive force so soon after their rebellion against tyranny and officialdom."

"But," says Mr. Coleman, "there is no danger of Russia going into a separate peace with Germany. It is my belief after looking carefully into the question, that the chief individual factor in the Russian revolution was the personal animus of the Russian people against the Tsarina—because she was pro-German. It is scarcely possible that those people will in any way ally themselves with Germany."

### FOIL RAID ON ENGLAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 29.—Official.—Aeroplane attempted to raid the south-east counties tonight. Our aeroplanes ascended and our guns and lights were in action. The hostile machines did not succeed in passing our outer defences. The raid caused no casualties and did no damage.

### MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

Police Force.—Sikh Constable No. 67, Rur Singh, and Warder No. 14, Purna Singh, are discharged, invalided, from October 22 and 24 respectively.

Health Department.—Nurse L. J. Corin is permitted to terminate her service on January 23, 1918.

The temporary service of Sanitary Overseer L. G. W. Zahn will terminate on October 27.

Public Works Department.—Long leave is granted to Mr. E. C. Turner, Chief Architectural Assistant, from November 12.

Electricity Department.—Mr. W. Gardner is appointed Shift Engineer on three months' probation, from October 11.

Educational Department.—Mrs. G. A. Garwood is appointed temporarily as Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Girls from October 25.

Voluntary War Service.—Electricity Department.—Mains Engineer G. F. Hoyland, at present on long leave, has availed himself of the provisions of the arrangement contained in the Gazette of October 15, 1914.

### PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

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The Yanks are coming.  
The drums rum-tumming everywhere.  
So prepare, say a prayer;  
We'll be over, we're coming over.  
And we won't come back 'till it's over.  
Over there."

### Flood Relief Fund

Foreign subscriptions received by the Red Cross Society of China up to October 30:

Subscriptions previously acknowledged	\$1,113.57
American Trading Co.'s Foreign and Chinese Staff	116.00
Mr. H. M. Hodges	25.00
Wallen and Co. and A. A.	30.00
Mr. A. du Pac de Margouilles and Mr. Feng Sung-ping	20.00
Mr. L. Anderson	100.00
Mr. J. A. Thomas	50.00
Mr. E. Kempfer	25.00
Mr. S. Trumper	25.00
Mr. W. W. England	25.00
Mr. G. H. Duplessis	10.00
Mr. J. Buisson	5.00
B. L. Mondon Ltd.'s five Chinese members	5.00
Mr. G. A. Bena	25.00
F. Cinzano and Cie	25.00
Societa Commissionaria d'Esportazione	25.00
Benigno Crosoli Societa Anonima	25.00
Mr. J. Gallard and his Chinese Staff	18.00
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Mr. H. B. Joseph	5.00
Okura and Co. and their Staff	50.00
Yung Ta Yang Hong (English name unknown) Foreign and Chinese Staff	10.00
Teachers and students of the Public School for Chinese	70.00
	\$2,675.57
Subscriptions previously acknowledged	3,525.00
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Mr. E. Goyet, Pila and Co. and their friends	185.00
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### PHILATELIC SOCIETY HAS ANNUAL MEETING

To Invest Money In War Funds And Raise Subscription For Wounded

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Philatelic Society was held yesterday afternoon in the society's room at the Palace Hotel, with Mr. F. Large in the chair. The report of the year's business showed a membership of 34, six of whom were absent, and a cash balance of \$150.

The members of the new Committee, all but one of whom were re-elected, are Messrs. Mancarini, Scatchard, Large, Morris, Smallbones and Count Dumonceau. The balloting committee will be made up of the members of the General Committee and Messrs. Dent, Widler, Lemiere, Pawsey, Morgan and Siddall.

The meeting decided also to invest \$100 of the society's funds in war funds and to raise a subscription among members for the Shanghai Wounded Fund. Mr. Lemiere will have charge of the subscription list.

### Chuchowfu Discovers Vast Mining Wealth

Special Correspondence to the China Press Wenchow, China, October 26.—Last Saturday I reached Dea-k'ae, in the north-western part of this helen, and heard that a foreign mining engineer had passed through the day before on his way back to the city. I thought it might be interesting to see this new mining center of which I had been hearing reports from the Chinese, so started off and after a two hour walk over two mountain passes found myself in the T'ing-tien helen of Chuchowfu. At a little village we saw a sign in large characters informing the passerby that the office of the "Gather Abundance" mine was located there, and from some of those standing around we found out where the mine was, were shown a specimen of ore and asked to go into the office. Preferring to see the actual site of operations first, we went on, saw the new house being erected for the

use of some of those connected with the mine and were shown the places where they had been prospecting and were allowed to break off and bring away some specimens of ore. From these and other specimens brought to me for inspection from other parts of this helen near there it seems that graphite, mica, sulphur, iron pyrites, and a few other kinds are to be found, while reports of coal, lead and silver have come to me from more than one source.

The Rev. J. W. Heywood of the United Methodist Mission has just returned from England, via America, after a furlough prolonged on account of the war, a part of his time having been given to Y.M.C.A. work among the soldiers. A steamer that left Liverpool an hour before his was torpedoed twelve hours after the faster vessel had passed it, emphasizing in his own experience the dangers of travel at this time. One son is at the front and another in training.

Mr. Mao, who has had charge of foreign affairs here for the last few years and has been transferred to Peking, is to be followed by a Mr. Hsu, who comes to us from Wuchang.

The rice crops have been good this year, though they pronounce the second crop inferior to last year's. The potato crop is also said to be good but not above the average. The Wenchow oranges are more plentiful than last year but the price is just as high, which probably points to a great demand for them.

One of the Ningpo-Halmen steamers has begun to run again after an interval for repairs. The best one is reported sold to the Japanese, though the office here has not confirmed it as yet, so that we are hoping for its return to this run.

We are sorry to have Mr. Geo. E. Campbell, of the Standard Oil Co., leave us after being in Wenchow about a year. He has been transferred to Taingtao, which will certainly be a pleasant change for him from the standpoint of climate, if nothing else. His successor here has not arrived yet though we hear that one has been appointed.

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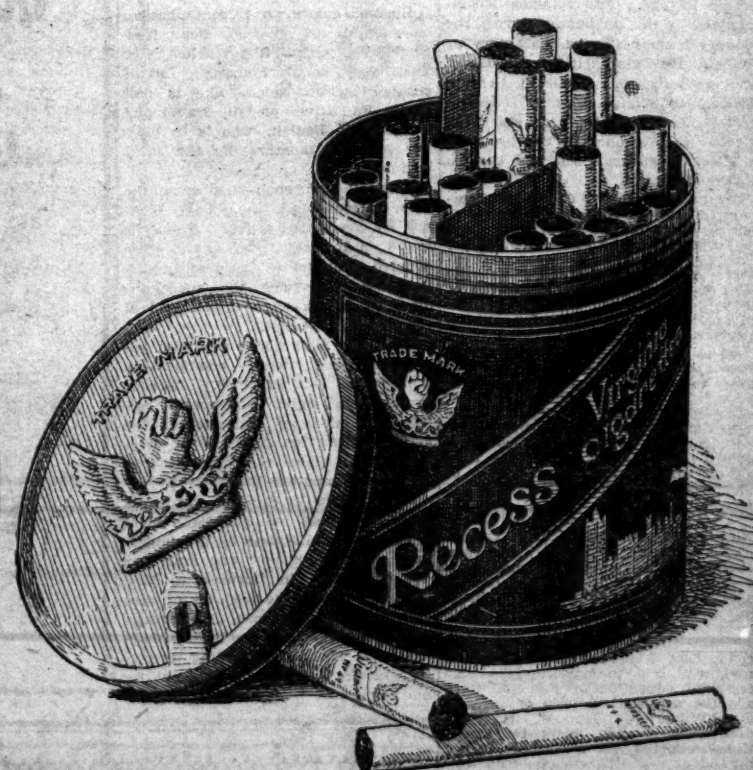
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September Asia

CONTENTS

"American Japanese Relations"

"Early Christianity in the Orient"

"Chang Hsun Surrenders the Forbidden City"

Price, Mex. \$0.50

## TOLD FOR YOUNG READERS

These Many Early Autumn Tales Of Life And Of Varied Adventure

Leading a quartette of fall juveniles from the house of Appleton is "The Rulers of the Lakes," a third volume of Joseph A. Altsheler's romances of the French and Indian War. This book can be read for an independent story. It continues the adventures, nevertheless, of the young heroes of the previous volumes. Like Mr. Altsheler's many earlier tales of America, "The Rulers of the Lakes" is generous with its thrills and sound in its history. The volumes accompanying it in publication are "The County Pennant," a baseball story by William Heyliger; "Hitting the Line," a story of Monty Crall in Grafton School, by Ralph Henry Barbour; "Chokecherry Island," a story by Louise S. Hasbrouck of two brothers, a sister, a strange will and the St. Lawrence River.

In "Camp Jolly" (Century Company), Frances Little tells the fascinating story of two men, three boys and a dog camping at the foot of the Colorado Canyon. There are adventures galore, but there are also the love of Nature and the revelation of many of her truths. A book complete in plan and interest for young readers.

"The Girl Next Door," by Augusta Huiell Seaman (Century Company) is a very pretty mystery story for youth. It has to do with bowed shutters, deserted grounds, a little veiled old lady with a beautiful voice, a strange woman upstairs and golden-haired Cecily, she of the little James and Marcia and a pair of bracelets solve the mystery in due season.

A stirring boy-and-girl story of the New England coast is "The Golden Eagle" (Century Company), by Allen French. It is a tale of summer adventure, much of which is placed on a sailing boat. At the end is a thrilling race in which a fine girl is the pilot to victory.

Three young people, the Harmanas, conduction a bee-ranch in Canada for profit and to pay for the professional education of Bob and Carl, are the principal figures of interest in "Wilderness Honey" (Century Company), a new book by Frank Little Pollock. The story is enlivened by encounters with various wild animals, with forest fires and with a drunken, ugly half-breed, Larnie. A sister, Alice, is the third of the Harmanas.

Percy Goodall, American, and Tom Swayne, English, running away from a school in England, get on a New Orleans boat by mistake. Further adventures bring them through an attack by train-robbers in Utah, and into a prospecting expedition in the Rockies. The title of the book of their wanderings, "The Treasure of Mushroom Rock" (Century Company), indicates what they found at the end of their search. The story is by Sifford F. Hamp.

James Willard Schultz, himself the adopted son of a tribe, has written in "The Gold Cache" (Houghton-Mifflin Company) another of his vivid American Indian tales for boys. In this story Tom Fox is conducted by Lone Chief to the place in the South country where are concealed a thousand gold coins making a small fortune. Incidents of the Journey give Mr. Schultz his chance to present another of his clearly drawn pictures of the old wild life of the plains.

## SIX PARENTS OF ELEANOR

How They Are Directed By The Life They Seek To Direct

David and Jimmie and Peter, Beulah and Margaret and Gertrude—these six. They are excellent friends and fellow-theorists in New York. They never will marry, not they. But they have notions of responsibility to the race. Hence the idea of co-operative parenthood which forms the very original plot-basis of "Turn About Eleanor" (Bobbs-Merrill Company), the first novel of a new writer, Ethel M. Kelley.

Eleanor comes up from Colhasset, Mass., and out of good, clean New England poverty. She reaches New York very small, homesick, full of strange apprehensions. She is met at the Fall River pier by David and is taken to Beulah, who is to have her for two months. So the story begins.

After Beulah, each member of the co-operative coterie is to have Eleanor for a sixth of a year. Then the round is to begin over again. The adopted daughter of the associates is to grow up under the successive direction of six eager minds and at the common expense.

Well, the plan works out with adventure and with complication. Sometimes as expected. Eleanor grows up all right. She goes to college. In one way and another she accomplishes the direction of lives that were, under the original proposal, to direct her life.

In no particular does the ward from Colhasset affect her guardians more vitally than in regard to the important question of love and marriage. We may not, in fairness to Miss Kelley, tell how she disposes of men and maids who propose. It is really worth while to read "Turn About Eleanor," if one is reading merely for grateful diversion, to find out for one's self just what finally happens.

## "LONG LIVE THE KING!"

Mrs. Rinehart's Romance, In Which We Learn To Love A Crown Prince

Mary Roberts Rinehart persuades us to love a Crown Prince. But then this one is not a Frightfulness. Not even a Hun. He is heir apparent in a Zenda-like kingdom called Livonia. He is a little boy of ten, much shorter than his Ferdinand-William-Otto name. Also, he is a very lonely and manly little boy, much hemmed about by court etiquette, by precautions against enemies of the royal state, and by the rulings of a particularly proud and ungraceful and grouchy and generally unbecoming Archduchess who happens to be his mother.

The story of Ferdinand William Otto is pathetic. Nevertheless, being a boy story per excellence, although meant for grown-up readers, it is full of moments that make for smiles. It is told in the book "Long Live the King!" (Houghton-Mifflin Company) against a background of Livonian loyalty and love, disloyalty and dissension, plot and counterplot. In this background, which some other reviewer may call the main tale if he will, a dying King plans to sell his loveliest granddaughter for a pledge of security to the throne, a gallant young Captain sets his patriotism above his own heart. Terrorists plot revolution and a kidnapping, and a Livonian Countess turns to treason for love of a Karnian King.

There are other matters, of course. Also other characters, including the grim, faithful and tenderhearted Chancellor common to such romances. But it is the hand of a little child, the hand of the small Prince Otto, which leads us to peace and satisfaction in the end. Mrs. Rinehart has written many things cleverly. Nothing more cleverly than "Long Live the King!" It was a happy thought to have the Crown Prince learn the Gettysburg address of Lincoln, in the face of his stiff English governess, and to give him for souvenir of a happy runaway day with a little American stranger in Livonia a bright Lincoln penny.

## GLANCES AT THE POETS

A New Masfield Collection—Mr. Phillips On Imperialism

"Poems by John Masfield," as just issued (Macmillans), is made up of selections from previously published works of the poet by Henry Seidel Canby, Frederick Brastus Pierce and Willard Higley

Durham. The chosen numbers range in dates from 1911 to 1916. They include "The Everlasting Mercy," one of the poems which gave Masfield his earliest fame, and "Dauber," a poem still longer. These two fill most of the new book.

From the small book of verse by W. M. Letts called "The Spires of Oxford" (E. P. Dutton & Co.) we cite "Heart's Desire," a sonnet exhibiting in beauty the clearness and cleanness of Mr. Letts's poetic thought.

My heart's desire was like a garden seen

On sudden through the opening of a door

In the gray street of life, unguessed before

But now how magic in sun-smitten green:

Wide cedar-shaded lawns, the glow and sheen

Of borders decked with all a garden-er's lore.

Long shaven hedges of old yew, hung o'er

With gossamer, wide paths to please a queen,

Whose happy silken skirts would brush the dew

From poems and lupins white and blue,

Enchanted, there I lingered for a space.

Forgetful of the street, of tasks to do,

But when I would have entered that sweet place

The wind rose and the door slammed in my face.

The "Plain Song" of Eden Phillips, a book of verse of dates 1914 to 1916 (Macmillans), affords "Unto This Last," an arraignment of imperialism personified, from which these lines are taken.

You thought to grasp the world; but you shall keep

Its curses only crowned upon your brow.

You that have fouled the purple, broke your vow,

And sowed the wind of death, the whirlwind you shall reap.

Shout to your tribal god to bless the blood.

Of this red vintage on the summer earth:

Clash cymbals to him, leap and shout in mirth;

Call on his name to stay the coming, cleansing flood.

We are no hounds of heaven, nor ravening band

Of earthly wolves to tear your

kingdom down.  
We stand for human reason; at our frown  
The coward sword shall fall from your accursed hand.

We do not speak of vengeance; there shall run  
No stain of children's blood beneath our heel.  
No pregnant woman suffers from our deed;

But justice we shall do, as sure as set of sun.

In a volume of 552 pages, "Collected Works, 1904-1917" (Macmillans), are brought together something like 150 of the poems of Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, all of his works in rhyme and meter which this writer wishes to preserve. The selections are divided into groups, under such symbolic headings as "Daily Bread," "Fires," "Thoroughfares," "Border Lands," "Battle," "Friends" and "Livelihood."

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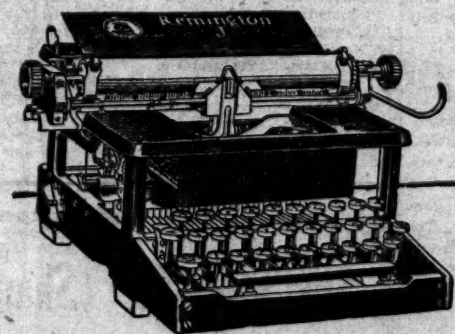
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AGENTS

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## CHEFCO ADDS \$1,660 TO 'OUR DAY' FUNDS

Entertainment Given With Aid Of Other Allies Has Good Results

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Chefoo, October 28.—There were great doings here on "Our Day." Chefoo was determined not to be behind in such a splendid cause, and so the entertainment, which was arranged for the evening, was one of the greatest on record. It was not an ordinary concert, but was more in the nature of a big variety show. A series of tableaux, as well as a play presented by the Chefoo Amateur Dramatic Club, were the chief features from the theatrical point of view. Then there were various stalls, crockery shies, magic swings, many auctions and the inevitable raffles. The net receipts accruing are expected to be \$1,660, which at the present rate of exchange should bring it to last year's total. It is interesting to note that the American stall brought in the biggest profits.

We have been enjoying the usual spell of most glorious autumn weather. This is undoubtedly the best time of the year in Chefoo as the days are almost perfect. Soon, however, there will be the change and with the prospect of a substantial increase in the price of coal it is to be hoped that the winter will not be as severe as last year's.

Chefoo has just lost one of its oldest residents. The death of Mr. Alfred Copp of the British and Foreign Bible Society cast a gloom over the missionary community, as the deceased was a most faithful and efficient worker and held in great esteem by foreigners and natives. His only son, a lieutenant in the British Army, had been at the front almost continuously since the commencement of the war until recently wounded.

Now that China has joined the Allies notices are placed around the country districts urging the enlistment of coolies for the Labor Battalions. Quite a number have been anxiously inquiring. Evidently the prospect of good money serves as a ready bait. The receipt of the first casualty lists seems to have somewhat dampened their ardor, and as far as one can gather from native sources there has been a falling off in the numbers of those joining. An account of the true state of affairs, however, which has appeared in the native press seems to have allayed much anxiety, and will apparently restore the equilibrium of the people. After all, it will not be a bad thing for China to realise the type of enemy that she is up against.

Admiral Sah, who has been staying here for some weeks past, left on the ss. Fengtien, having, we hear, been telegraphically instructed by Peking to proceed to Shanghai, Swatow and Amoy on a tour of inspection of naval forts.

The Chinese ninth moon festival was celebrated as usual, and kept as a school holiday. The opportunity was taken for the school children to visit the local flower gardens and see the fine exhibits of Autumn chrysanthemums.

### News Briefs

Sanitary Inspector Hughes while making an inspection of premises at 50 Tong Dong Ka Loong Tuesday found two foreign women with an array of opium smoking paraphernalia and one of them of smoking. He testified in the Mixed Court yesterday. He notified the police, who raided the house. The women were gone, but the opium outfits were seized and a Chinese woman evidently in charge of the place was arrested. In Court the woman declared that the foreigners were friends of her former mistress and had only stopped in to call on her. She was fined \$200 and the opium and pipes confiscated.

The St. John's Echo records that Mr. W. S. A. Pitt, son of the President of the University, formerly instructor in Philosophy there and the finest lawn tennis player Shanghai has ever known, has volunteered for the war and is now in training at the officers' camp at Plattsburg.

"Just the same as mother makes them" are the pies, doughnuts, coffee cakes, cut cakes, etc., now being made by the American baker, late of the California Bakery Co., specially brought out from home by Sullivan's, of 11 Nanking Road.

Twelve thousand suits of cotton-stuffed clothes, 2,500 bags of flour and thirteen cases of biscuits were shipped by the local Red Cross Society to the flooded districts in Chihli per S.S. Hsinming.

Following the granting of the application of the Dutch Consul for the removal of certain personal effects from the German Post Office, Mr. F. M. Sah, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, yesterday delegated his secretary, Mr. S. K. Chen, to effect the removal of the articles in question.

### Austrians Claim Gain On the Eastern Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 30.—The Austrian official communiqué wireless this evening reports: "We have wrested from the enemy the frontier positions south-westward of Tarvis, near Pontafel, in the Ploeken region and Greatpal."

### MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

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## Ponies' Gallops Eagerly Watched

The large number of ponies that galloped this morning were watched by a still larger assembly of members, owners having now decided to send their ponies along a bit faster in view of the nearness of the autumn races, fixed to commence on Monday, November 12.

The scarcity of jockeys may cause fields to be smaller than first anticipated. Mr. R. P. Stewart is the only Tientsin jockey so far to start work on the Shanghai Course, though it is rumored the jockey list will be increased by later arrivals from the outside. Leading jockeys were busy "shuffling" mounts, and by next week the following times are notable:

Leger Ponies	Distance	whole miles	last 1/4	last 1/2	last 3/4	last mile	Remarks
The Dean	1 1/2	4.08.3	30.2	1.02.2	1.37.2	2.14	Went well, finished strong.
Blackford	1 1/2	4.06	31	1.02.3	1.39.1	2.19	Best this morning.
Royalsand	1 1/2	4.10.4	31.1	1.04	1.49.2	2.26	Finished strong.
Valleyfield	1 1/2	2.54.2	32	1.06.4	1.41.3	2.18.2	Seemed tired.
Fairlight	1 1/2	2.52	32.2	1.04.3	1.36.3	2.13.2	Finished badly.
Presco	1 1/2	2.57	32.4	1.06.4	1.43	2.20.3	Went 1 1/2 miles, finished well.
Gladator	1 1/2	2.50.3	31.1	1.05	1.38.4	2.14.4	Finished well; not pressed.
Silver Streak	1 1/2	2.53.1	31.2	1.03.4	1.39	2.15.3	do.
Golden Horn	1 1/2	2.22.3	33	1.09.2	1.45.1	...	Centered.
Kronborg	1 1/2	2.17.1	31.1	1.04.4	1.40.1	...	Went well.
Springie	1 1/2	2.15.3	30	1.03.4	1.38.4	...	Finished very well.

**Old Ponies**  
Sir Lamerock 1 1/2 2.55 31.3 1.04.3 1.40.2 2.20  
Castledale 1 1/2 2.52 31.1 1.03.1 1.39 2.16.1  
The Capercaille 1 1/2 2.52.3 31.4 1.04.1 1.39.1 2.15.1  
Winsome Dahlia 1 1/2 2.51.3 31.1 1.06.1 1.40.3 2.17.4

**Brown Mouse.**  
Northland 1 1/2 2.52.1 32.3 1.05 1.39.3 2.14.3  
Went in company, boys up. Room for improvement.

**Malcolm** 1 1/2 2.19.2 32.4 1.06.2 1.42  
**Beaconsfield** 1 1/2 2.19.2 32 1.06.4 1.42.2  
**Merrysand** 1 1/2 2.14 30.4 1.03.1 1.39  
**Leccaporn** 1 1/2 2.17.3 31.3 1.05.3 1.41

**Star of Doom.**  
Sandy 1 1/2 2.12.4 32.2 1.05 1.38.3  
Went together; not pressed.

**Griffins**  
Sedrake 1 1/2 2.55.4 31 1.06.3 1.43 2.19.3  
Went well; not pressed.

**Kowloon** 1 1/2 2.53 31.1 1.03.2 1.38.1 2.15.1  
**Big Ben** 1 1/2 4.06.4 31.4 1.03.2 1.40 2.19.4  
Very good; accompanied Blackford.

**The Bookie** 1 1/2 2.14.4 32.3 1.06.3 1.41.1  
Went well.

Others went slow. The performances of Sub-Griffins are given in the time chart and those of the following should be noted:  
Double Blank, Moffled, Canton, Darna, Gold Bug, Wild Gamble, Hankey, Bernina, especially the last mentioned.

## CANTON COMMANDER DEPARTS FOR HUNAN

Fighting Breaks Out Again in Szechuen; Chungking-Chengtu Road Cut

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Canton, October 26.—General Ma Chi, Chief of the Water Police at Canton, recently appointed commander of the First Canton Expeditionary Army to Hunan, left Canton on the morning of October 25 with a thousand men by way of the Canton-Hankow Railroad. The military and the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, leading officials, and some seventy members of Parliament were present at the station to see him and his staff off, besides a large crowd of citizens.

The Welchow affair has been amicably settled. The Intelligence Bureau has been officially informed that troops loyal to the Canton Government under Liu Chi-lu peacefully entered Welchow City October 23 and the disaffection caused by agents of Tuan Chi-jui has been dispelled.

Fighting in Szechuen Again

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Chengtu, October 15.—As anticipated, the Yunnanese have re-opened hostilities. Determined to hold on to Southern Szechuen they have attacked and taken Neikianghsien, thirty miles south of Tszechow. This cuts in two the main road from Chengtu to Chungking. It also severs us from direct telegraphic communication with Shanghai.

Whether they intend coming this way or going towards Chungking is not known. The probabilities are that they will not come north lest they leave their rear exposed. Perhaps they wish to hold up General Chong Ti-tao from marching against them at the Salt Wells when the push comes as soon as Wu Kwang-sin's army is ready. Anyway the

Chengtu people are deeply annoyed at this latest action of theirs.

A week or two ago the Liama priest who rebelled at Mowkong last Summer was brought captive into the city. He reigned for several months up there as Emperor. His "Prime Minister" and chief "General" were captured with him. All three are now lying in chains waiting instructions from Peking. It is expected the trio will be executed.

News has come of fighting at or near Tatsienlu between the Szechuenese and Yunnanese soldiers. It looks as if these two Western Province men cannot be reconciled. One or other must triumph by sheer force. During the Tang dynasty the Nanchao or King of Yunnan was continually raiding the Szechuen border. History is repeating itself. His descendants seem animated by the same spirit. However, in time the Nanchao did sue for peace; we must live in hope that the modern Yunnanese will soon do the same.

## UNION CHURCH CONCERT IS ENJOYABLE AFFAIR

Ladies' Society's Function to Aid December War Sale Is Well Attended Despite Rain

Despite the unfavorable weather a very fair gathering met at the Union Church yesterday afternoon to listen to the enjoyable concert program given by the Union Church Ladies' Society.

The concert was in the nature of a preliminary to the Society's annual December sale for the benefit of war sufferers. Proceeds of the entertainment go toward the sale, which is to be held December 8 in aid of the Princess Louise Hospital for Limbless Soldiers and Sailors in Renfrewshire. The hospital is planning additions and as this branch of war charity has no distinct fund it was

decided by the ladies to lend their efforts in its aid. Last year the Society sent over \$100 to a similar institution, and the year before provided funds for two Red Cross automobile ambulances.

Tea was served in the Church hall at 4 o'clock. Following is the program:

Songs—(a) Underneath the Stars  
(b) The Banjo Song...

Mrs. Bryson.  
Violin Solo—Rondino on a Theme by Beethoven.... Mr. J. J. Evans.

Accompanied by Miss LaMond.  
Songs—(a) From the Land of the Sky Blue Water

(b) The Moon Drops Low...  
Mrs. Mathieson.

Monologue.... Mr. E. A. Dearn.  
Song—A Little Bit of Heaven....

Mrs. Bryson.  
Violin Solo—(a) Adoration, by Borowski.

(b) Minuet in G....  
Mr. J. J. Evans.

Accompanied by Miss LaMond.  
Song—Down Vauxhall Way....

Mrs. Mathieson.  
Monologue.... Mr. E. A. Dearn.

Accompanied by Mrs. Mathieson.  
The program was arranged by Mrs. Meathrel.

## Foreigner Given Fine On Assault Charge

Wrangle In Tram Car Results In Case In British Police Court

A fine of \$10 and \$3 costs was assessed on Mr. William Stuart in the British Police Court yesterday morning on an assault charge brought by Mr. S. A. Seth. The case was heard by Mr. W. King. Mr. S. H. McKean appeared for the prosecution and Mr. J. Hays for the defendant.

The assault occurred last Friday on a tram car. It was testified Mr. Seth gave the tram conductor three coppers in payment of his fare. Later the conductor came back and demanded another copper on the ground that Mr. Seth had given him one that was not good.

Mr. Seth refused, saying the coppers he gave the conductor had been given him by another conductor. Then, it was testified, Mr. Stuart interfered and demanded that Mr. Seth give him his name.

When the tram came to Mohawk Road Mr. Seth arose to get out but the defendant is alleged to have caught hold of him and shaken him, tearing his shirt and collar.

According to Mr. Stuart's side of the story, he thought Mr. Seth was going to strike him.

## SHANGHAI SCOTTISH HAVE CELEBRATION

First Annual Hallowe'en Dinner Of S.V.C. Company Is Merry Gathering

It was a merry throng that gathered in the Carlton last evening, when the Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C., and their guests met to celebrate Hallowe'en—and, incidentally, it was about the first formal assembly of the kind that the Scottish have had. Founder Bain looked well pleased with himself as he surveyed the big and stalwart company and well he might.

There were about a hundred present, with Captain C. H. Rutherford presiding, supported by Major T. E. Trueman and Mr. E. C. Pearce and a strong representation of the Scottish talpans of Shanghai. Of course there was a haggis on the menu and this was piped in with all the ancient ceremony by Pipe-Major Webber.

The Cafe's staff seemed somewhat mystified by the loud and insistent calls for "the drop to wash a doon," but they supplied it and, if they were puzzled, everyone else was satisfied and it was not the only surprise of the evening that Cathay had.

The band, after some coaxing, got out "Annie Laurie" and, so great was the applause, that they followed with "Auld Lang Syne"—halfway through the dinner—and are still wondering where the laugh came in.

After the feeding, shooting prizes were presented and speeches were cut commendably short, the evening being filled in with a good Scottish program. Sergeant Piper Webber had been up and down half the evening and he was kept going more, with the aid of Drummers Duncan Browne and Smat, whilst Piper Strachan danced the Ghillie Callum and other turns were rendered by Pies. D. Macdonald, W. E. Leckie, G. S. Scott and E. H. Gordon.

## Basketball Season Will Open Tonight

The first basketball game of the season will take place at the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association at 9 o'clock this evening when the Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. will meet a team from the U. S. S. Monacacy. Both teams have been in active training for some days and a good, fast game should result. Members from different classes will meet at 8 o'clock to form a basketball league. Those interested are invited.

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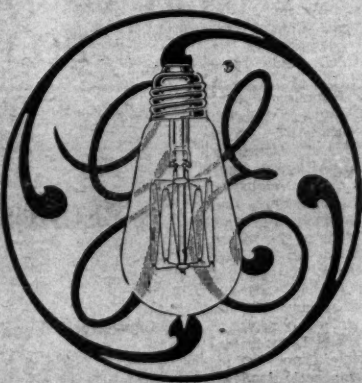
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Delaware, Publishers

## WEATHER

Overcast and misty weather, with  
threats of rain in the Yangtze  
Valley and in our regions.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 1, 1917

The 400th Anniversary Of The  
Reformation

THE Lutheran Church in particular and Protestantism in general observe this year a quadricentennial. The immediate anniversary occurred yesterday, which day marked the lapse of 400 years from the day on which Martin Luther nailed his theses on the church door at Wittenberg. The commemoration of the Reformation is not, however, being restricted to one day any more than it will be confined to a sect or sects. It is taking place here and there throughout the autumn.

The New York Sun in discussing this notable anniversary recently, said that a great mistake would be made if the anniversary is considered as essentially religious. The forces underlying the Reformation were not religious but spiritual and political, and are of especial significance today. To think of the Reformation in terms of ecclesiasticism, said The Sun, is to deprive ourselves of the historical lesson it embodies, and is no more permissible than to think of it in terms of one or two outstanding personalities. Besides Luther there was Zwingli, and Calvin does not outstrip Erasmus.

In fact the Reformation was an epoch, like the Renaissance; and just as the Crusades broke ground for the revival of learning so the battle of creeds and schisms had indirect consequences that far outweighed the immediate results, important as those were. Thus the historian Froude is by no means fantastic when he declares: "The English sea power was the legitimate child of the Reformation." And when he says this he has in mind not so much the defeat of the Spanish Armada, a denouement, as the half century leading up to that great sea encounter, a time when, as he notes, British invention, ingenuity and resource were awakened to lay the foundations of the British Empire today. Was it a trifle that at this period "Mr. Fletcher of Rye (he his name remembered) invented a boat the like of which was never seen before, which would work to windward, with sails trimmed fore and aft, the greatest revolution yet made in shipbuilding"? What should we do without schooners even now—perhaps particularly now! Men still ejaculate "By the Great Harry!" having no faintest idea that she was a ship of a thousand tons, carrying 700 men and "the wonder of the day," the day of Henry VIII, of England, of course.

The Reformation in Germany, or what is now Germany, gave Charles V. much intermittent concern. He would have dealt hardly with it, this domestically virtuous and sensible monarch of an empire embracing half of the world then known. But wars, principally with France, gave him small opportunity to interfere and the pope in support of Luther made coercion impracticable.

In contemplating the chaotic state of central Europe four centuries ago, with its free cities, knights, electors, bishops and thousand and one species of principalities and powers, the student of history is moved to the reflection that the German Reformation was a partial failure. Elsewhere the seed of liberty bore every kind of healthful fruit; in Germany religious liberty was secured, but there was no fruitage of political liberty. That has remained curiously backward. It is interesting to recall that Luther, who could be so gentle and so tyrannical both, finally sided against the peasants, struggling for some measure of freedom from unbearable oppression, and urged the Government to crush them. "Have no pity on the poor folk; stab, smite, throttle, who can!"

If only this seed of the German Reformation, this seed of true political liberty which has lain for 400 years on barren ground, could now strike root, what a glorious anniversary 1917 would become!

Further Attempts To Embroil  
U.S. And Japan Likely—GerardNew German Foreign Secretary Is Dangerous—Ambassador  
Gives Unstinted Praise For Y.M.C.A. War WorkersBy James W. Gerard  
CHAPTER XLVII

There is no question that the sufferings of the people of Poland have been very great; when the history of Poland during this war comes to be written the world will stand aghast at the story of her sufferings. It is a great pity that these various schemes for relief did not succeed. The Rockefeller Commission, however, up to the time I left Germany, did continue to carry on some measure of relief, and succeeded in getting in condensed milk, to some extent, for the children of that unfortunate country. These negotiations brought me in contact with a number of Poles resident in Berlin, whom I found most eager to do what they could to relieve the situation.

I wish here to express my admiration for the work of the Rockefeller Commission in Europe. Not only were the ideas of the commission excellent and business-like, but the men selected to carry them into effect were without exception men of high character, possessed of rare executive ability.

As I have said in a previous chapter, I was ridiculed in the American newspapers because I had suggested, in answer to a cable of the League of Mercy, that some work should be done for the prisoners of war.

I do not know whether the great work undertaken by Dr. John R. Mott and his associates was suggested by my answer or not—that does not matter. But this work, undertaken by the American Y. M. C. A., certainly mattered a great deal to the prisoners of war in Europe. Doctor Mott, after serving on the Mexican Commission, has gone to Russia as a member of the commission to that country.

## Doctor Mott Heads Work

The Y. M. C. A. organization, headed by Doctor Mott, who was most ably assisted by the Rev. Archibald C. Harte, took up this work, which was financed, I have been told, by Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago, Cleveland H. Dodge, John D. Rockefeller and others. Mr. Harte obtained permission from the German authorities for the erection of meeting halls and for work in German camps. When he had obtained this authorization from Germany he went to Russia, where he was able to get a similar authorization.

At first, in Russia, as I have heard, the prisoners of war were allowed great liberty and lived unguarded in Siberian villages, where they obtained milk, bread, butter, eggs and honey at very reasonable rates. As the war went on they were more and more confined to barracks, and there their situation was sad indeed. In the winter season it is dark at 5 in the afternoon and remains dark until 10 the following morning. Of course, I did not see the Russian prison camps. The work carried on there was similar to that carried on in the German camps by Mr. Harte and his band of devoted assistants. I was particularly interested in this work, because I hoped that the aid given to the German prisoners of war in Russia would help to do away with the great hate and prejudice against Americans in Germany. So I did all I could not only to forward Mr. Harte's work, but to suggest and organize the sending of the expedition of nurses and doctors, which I have already described, to the Russian camps.

Of course Mr. Harte in this work did not attempt to cover all the prison camps in Germany. He did much to help the mental and physical conditions of the prisoners in Ruhleben, the English civilian camp near Berlin. The American Y. M. C. A. built a great hall, where religious exercises were held, plays and lectures given, and where prisoners had a good place to read and write in during the day. A library was established in this building.

When I left Germany on the breaking of diplomatic relations, a number of these Y. M. C. A. workers left with me. The German women exhibited notable qualities in war. They engaged in the Red Cross work, including the preparation of supplies and bandages for the hospitals. The first day of mobilization saw a number of young girls at every railway station in the country with food and drink for the passing soldiers. At railway junctions and terminals in the large cities stations were established where these Red Cross workers gave a warm meal to the soldiers passing through. In these terminal stations there were also women workers possessed of sufficient skill to change the dressings of the lightly wounded.

On the Bellevuestrasse, Frau von Thne, wife of the great architect, founded a home for blinded soldiers. In this home soldiers were taught to make brooms, brushes, baskets and so on. German women who had country places turned these into homes for the convalescent wounded. But perhaps the most noteworthy was the

National Frauendienst or Service for Women, organized the first day of the war. The relief given by the State to the wives and children of soldiers was distributed from stations in Berlin, and in the neighborhood of each of these stations the Frauendienst established an office where women were always in attendance, ready to give help and advice to the soldiers' wives. There were card indexes of all the people within the district and of their needs. At the time I left Germany I believe that there were upward of 7,000 women engaged in Berlin in social service, in instructing the women in the new art of cooking without milk, eggs or fat and seeing to it that the children had their fair share of milk. It is due to the efforts of these social workers that the rate of infant mortality in Berlin decreased during the war.

A war always causes a great unsettling in business and trade; people no longer buy as many articles of luxury, and the workers engaged in the production of these articles are thrown out of employment. In Germany the National Women's Service, acting with the labor exchanges, did its best to find new positions for those thrown out of work. Women were helped over a period of poverty until they could find new places and were instructed in new trades.

Many women engaged in the work of sending packages containing food and comforts to the soldiers at the front and to the German prisoners of war in other countries.

## Child Prayed For Peace

Through the efforts of the American Association of Commerce and Trade and the embassy a free restaurant was established in Berlin in one of the poorer districts. About 300 persons were fed here daily in a hall decorated with flags and plants. This was continued even after we left Germany.

At Christmas, 1916, Mrs. Gerard and I visited this kitchen with Mr. and Mrs. Wolf and General von Kessel, commander of the Mark of Brandenburg, and one of his daughters. Presents were distributed to children and the mothers received an order for goods in one of the department stores. The German Christmas songs were sung, and when a little German child offered a prayer for peace, I do not think there was any one present who could refrain from weeping.

Many of the German women of title, princesses, etc., established base hospitals of their own and seemed to manage these hospitals with success. Since writing these memoirs, the German Chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, with whom I had official dealings, has been displaced. His fall was a triumph of kitchen intrigue and of junkerism. I believe that he is a Liberal at heart, that it was against his best judgment that the ruthless submarine war was resumed, the pledges of the Sussex note broken and Germany involved in war with America. If he had resigned rather than consented to the resumption of U-boat war, he would have stood out as a great Liberal rallying point and probably have returned to a more real power than he ever possessed. But half because of a desire to retain office, half because of a mistaken loyalty to the Emperor, he remained in office at the sacrifice of his opinions, and he laid down that office, no title of Prince or even Count waited him as a parting gift. In his retirement he will read the lines of Schiller—a favorite quotation in Germany—"Der Mohr hat seine Schuldigkeit getan, der Mohr kann gehen" (The Moor has done his work, the Moor can go); and in his old age he will exclaim as Shakespeare's invective great Chancellor of Henry the Eighth exclaimed, "Oh, Cromwell, Cromwell! Had I but served my God with half the zeal I served my King, he would not, in mine age, have left me naked to mine enemies." But this god is not the private war god of the Prussians, with whom they believe they have a gentleman's working agreement, but the God of Christianity, of humanity and of all mankind.

It would have been easier for Germany to make peace with Von Bethmann-Hollweg at the helm. The whole world knows him and honors him for his honesty.

Heilferrich remained as Vice-Chancellor and Minister of the Interior. A powerful, an agile intellect, a man, I am sure, opposed to militarism. Reasonable in his views, one can sit at the council table with him and arrive at compromises and results, but his intense patriotism and surpassing ability make him an opponent to be feared.

## Kuehlemann Dangerous

Kuehlemann has the Foreign Office. Far more wily than Zimmermann, he will continue to strike to embroil us with Japan and Mexico, but he will not be caught. Second in command in London, he reported then England would enter the war. The rumors, scattered broadcast as he took office, to the effect that he was opposed to ruthless U-boat war, were but evidences of a more skillful hand in a campaign to predispose the world in his favor, and therefore to assist him in any negotiations he might have on the carpet. Beware of the wily Kuehlemann!

Baiting the Chancellor is the favorite sport of German political life. No sooner does the Kaiser name a Chancellor than hundreds of

little politicians, Reichstag members, editors, reporters and female intriguers try to drive him from office. When Von Bethmann-Hollweg showed an inclination toward liberalism and advocated a just electoral system for Prussia, the Junkers, the military and the upholders of the caste system, joined their forces to those of the usual intriguers, and it was only a question of time until the Chancellor's official head fell in the basket.

His successor is a Prussian bureaucrat. No further description is necessary.

Of course, no nation will permit itself to be reformed from without. The position of the world in arms with reference to Germany is simply this: It is impossible to make peace with Germany as at present constituted, because that peace will be but a truce, a short breathing space before the German military autocrats again send the sons of Germany to death in the trenches for the advancement of the system and the personal glory and advantage of stuffy old generals and prancing Princes.

The world does not believe that a free Germany will needlessly make war, believe in war for war's sake, or take up the profession of arms as a national industry.

The choice lies with the German people. And how admirably has our great President shown that people that we were not with them but with the autocracy which has led them into the shambles of dishonor.

## CHAPTER XLVIII

I have already expressed a belief that Germany will not be forced to make peace because of a revolution and that sufficient food will be somehow found to carry on the population during at least another year of war.

What then offers a prospect of reasonable peace—supposing, of course, that the Germans fall in the submarine blockade of England and that the crumbling up of Russia does not release from the east frontier soldiers enough to break the lines of the British and French in France?

I think that it is only by an evolution of Germany herself toward liberalism that the world will be given such guarantees of future peace as will justify the termination of this war.

There is, properly speaking, no great Liberal party in the political arena in Germany. As I have said, the Reichstag is divided roughly into Conservatives, Roman Catholics or Centrum and Social Democrats. The so-called National Liberal party has in this war shown itself a branch of the Conservative party, and on some issues as bitter, as conservative as the Junkers themselves. Herr Bassermann and Herr Stresemann have not shown themselves leaders of liberal thought nor has their leadership been such as to inspire confidence in their political sagacity.

It was Stresemann who, on May 30, 1916, said in the Reichstag, referring to President Wilson as a peacemaker, "We thrust the hand of Wilson aside." On the day following the day on which the President announced to Congress the breaking of diplomatic relations news of that break had not yet arrived in Berlin; Stresemann on that peaceful Sunday morning was engaged in making a speech to the members of the National Liberal party in which he told them that as a result of his careful study of the American situation, of his careful researches into American character and politics, he could assure them that America would never break with Germany. As he concluded his speech and sat down, amid the applause of his audience, a German who had been sitting in the back of the room rose and read from the noon paper, the B. Z., a dispatch from Holland giving the news that America had broken relations with Germany. The political skill and foresight of Herr Stresemann may be judged from the above incident.

The Socialists, or Social Democrats, more properly speaking, have shown themselves in opposition to the monarchical form of government in Germany. This has put them politically, militarily and socially beyond the pale.

After a successful French attack in the Champagne I heard it said of a German woman, whose husband was thought to be killed, that her rage and despair had been so great that she had said she would become a Social Democrat, and her expression was repeated as showing to what lengths grief had driven her. This girl was the wife of an ordinary clerk working in Berlin.

## Social Democrats Denied Offices

The Social Democrats are not given offices, are not given titles; they never join the class of "Rats," and they cannot hope to become officers of the army. Did not Lieutenant Forstner, the notorious center of the Zabern affair, promise a reward to the first one of his men who in case of trouble should shoot one of those damned Social Democrats?

There is, therefore, no refuge at present politically for the reasonable men of liberal inclinations, and it is these liberal men who must themselves create a liberal party, a party membership in which will not entail a loss of business, a loss of prospects of promotion and social degradation. There are many such men in Germany today. Perhaps some of the conservative Socialists will join such a party, and there are men in the Government itself whose habits of mind and thought are not incompatible with membership in a liberal organization. The Chancellor himself is, perhaps, at heart a Liberal. He comes of a banking family in Frankfurt, and while there stands before his name the "Von," which means nobility, and while he owns a country estate, the

whole turn of his thought is toward a philosophical liberalism.

Zimmermann, the Foreign Secretary, although the mental excitement caused by his elevation to the Foreign Office at a time of stress made him over to the advocates of ruthless submarine war lock, stock and barrel, is nevertheless at heart a Liberal and violently opposed to a system which draws the leaders of the country from only one aristocratic class.

Doctor Solf, the Imperial Colonial Minister, while devoted to the Emperor and his family, is a man so reasonable in his views, so indulgent of the views of others, and indulgent without weakness, that he would make an ideal leader of a liberalized Germany. The great bankers, merchants and manufacturers, although they appreciate the luscious dividends that they have received during the peaceful years since 1870, nevertheless feel under their skins the ignominy of living in a country where a class exists by birth, a class not even tactful enough to conceal its ancient contempt for all those who sell their hands by business or trade.

In fact, such a party is a necessity for Germany as a buffer against the extreme Social Democrats.

## Soldiers Will Effect Reforms

At the close of the war the soldiers who have fought in the mud of the trenches for three years will most insistently demand a redistricting of the Reichstag and an abolition of the inadequate circle voting of Prussia. And when manhood suffrage comes in Prussia, and when the industrial population of Germany gets the right of presentation in the Reichstag out of which they have been brazenly cheated for so many years, it may well be that a great Liberal party will be the only defense of private property against the assault of an enraged and justly revengeful social democracy.

The workmen of Germany have been fooled for a long time. They constitute that class of which President Lincoln spoke, "You can fool some of the people all of the time," and the middle class of manufacturers, merchants, and so on, have acquiesced in the system because of the profits that they have made.

The difficulty of making peace with Germany as at present constituted is that the whole world feels that peace made with its present Government would not be lasting; that such a peace would mean the detachment of the Allies from the present world alliance against Germany, preparation by Germany, in the light of her needs as disclosed by this war, and the declaration of a new war in which there would be no battle of the Marne to turn back the tide of German world conquest.

For a long time before this war radicals in England planned a great faith to the Socialist party of Germany. How little that faith was justified appeared in July and August of 1914, when the Socialist party tamely voted credits for the war, a war declared by the Emperor on the mere statement that it was a defensive war, declared because it was alleged that certain invasions of German territory, never since substantiated, had taken place.

The Socialist party divided. It is a great pity that the world cannot deal with men of the type of Scheidemann, who in other democracies would appear so conservative as to be almost reactionary. But Scheidemann and his friends, while they have, in their attempted negotiations with the Socialists of other countries, the present protection of the Imperial Government, will have no hand in dictating terms of peace so long as that Government is in existence. They are being used in an effort to divide the Allies. As President Wilson said in his message to Russia of May 26, 1917:

"The war has begun to go against Germany, and in their desperate desire to escape the inevitable ultimate defeat, those who are in authority in Germany are using every possible instrumentality, are making use even of the influence of the groups and parties among their own subjects to whom they have never been just or fair, or even tolerant, to promote a propaganda on both sides of the sea which will preserve for them their influence at home and their power abroad to the undoing of the very men they are using."

## Socialists Not Liberal

There is an impression abroad that the Social Democratic party of Germany, usually known abroad as the Socialist party, partakes of at least some of the characteristics of a great Liberal party. This is far from being the case. By their acts, if not by their express declarations, they have shown themselves as opposed to the monarchical form of government, and their leaders are charged with having declared themselves openly in favor of free love and against religion.

The Roman Catholic Church recognizes in social democracy its greatest enemy and has made great efforts to counteract the advance of social democracy by fostering a sort of Roman Catholic trade union for a religious body of Socialists.

The Social Democrat in Germany is almost an outcast. Although one-third of the members of the Reichstag belong to this party, its members are never called to hold office in the Government, and the attitude of the whole of the governing class—all the professors, school teachers, priests of both Protestant and Roman Catholic religions, of the prosperous middle classes—is that of violent opposition to the doctrines of Social Democracy. The world must entertain no illusion that the Social Democratic leaders speak for Germany.

If the industrial population had their fair share of representation in the Reichstag they might perhaps even control that body. But, as I have time and again reiterated, the Reichstag has only the power of public opinion, and the German of

(Continued on Page 7)

## Gas Engines

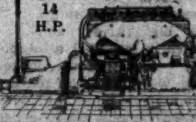
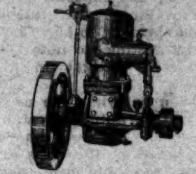
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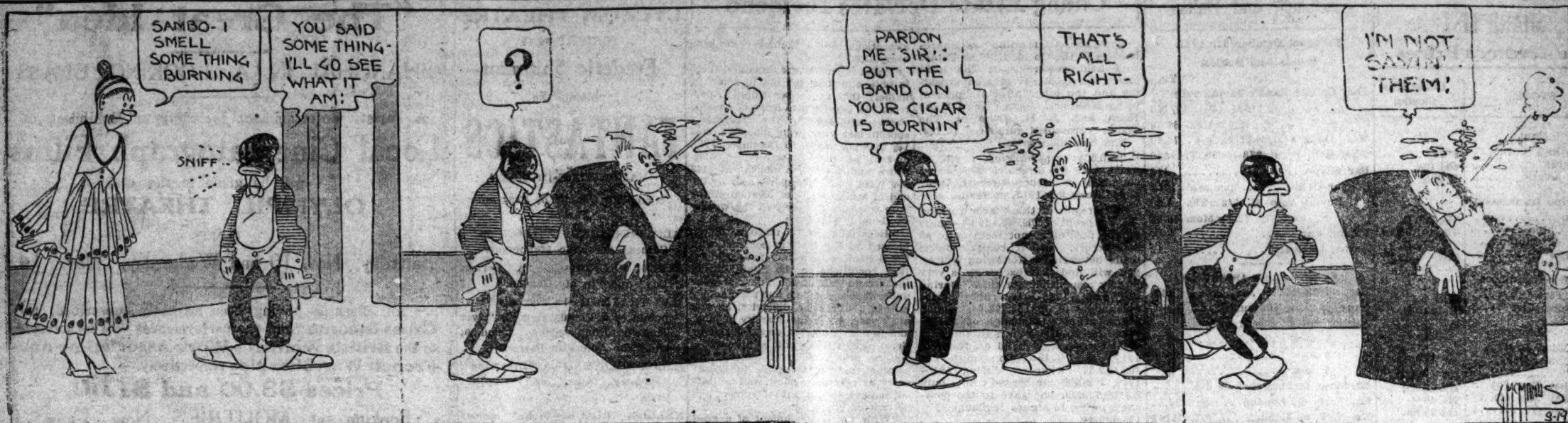
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever WritersDaily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## If We Lived On Mars By Garrett P. Serviss

In going from the earth to Mars you would be increasing your distance from the sun by more than 48,000,000 miles, and, in consequence, the solar radiation (light and heat) would fall to not much more than two-fifths of its value on the earth. You would seem to have been plunged into a fearfully cold bath, almost cold enough, you would

think, to freeze the blood in your veins. At least such must be the case unless there is something about the atmosphere and the surface of Mars capable of counter-acting the effects of the decrease of temperature caused by increase of distance from the sun. Whether there is or is not anything of that kind on Mars is one of the problems that

your visit would enable you to solve. But even without such compensating circumstances the climate of Mars might be bearable, after you got used to it, and provided that you could stand the first shock of a fall of the mean annual temperature to, say, 40 degrees below zero. It would help you much in becoming acclimated if you had your introduction to Mars on that one of its hemispheres which happened at the time to be enjoying its Summer.

Then you could gradually train yourself, through the long Martian Autumn, which, in the southern hemisphere, lasts more than six months, and in the northern about five, to endure the rigors of Winter. On the other hand, if the supposed compensating circumstances exist, you might, from the start, find Mars a very delightful place of abode—a miniature of the earth, its entire surface having an area about one-quarter less than that of the Pacific ocean.

The sun would look curiously shrunken, like a lamp at the end of a long hall, and the daylight would seem wan and pale, as in a winter afternoon, but the length of the days and nights would vary so little from what you had been accustomed to that only careful observation with the aid of your watch (still keeping terrestrial time), would make you aware of any difference.

The general aspect of the sky at night would not offer anything very novel, unless you had been accustomed to watch the heavens when at home. In that case you would notice several changes. For instance, you would be aware of the introduction into the sky of a remarkably bright and beautiful new planet—the earth. It would not appear as brilliant as it did when you saw it from Venus, but still it would, especially when on the same side of the sun with Mars, be a splendid object, outshining Venus in both of her roles of morning and evening star.

Venus would seem to have drawn nearer to the sun, as if her dazzling new rival had crowded her toward the wall. Sometimes, if you stayed long enough to observe such things (and you certainly would), you would see the earth and Venus on the stage together as evening stars, at times, and approaching one another so close that they would form a double star of extraordinary beauty and brilliance. Jupiter and Saturn would be perceptibly brighter than when seen from the earth, but the appearance of the fixed stars would be unaltered, except that their parallaxes would be decreased in consequence of the greater diameter of Mars's orbit, so that the Martian astronomers, supposing you met any, could tell you more than you had ever been able to find out at home about the size of the universe. Their baseline for such measurements is nearly a hundred million miles longer than ours, and this would give them so much advantage that they might be able to tell you the distance, and through that the size of that supergiant star called Canopus.

The absence of moonlight would make the Martian nights darker than the average night on earth, for though Mars has two satellites they are so small that they would look hardly brighter than stars. Still the nearest of them, which we call Phobos, might show a small disk, and exhibit to the naked eye its changes of phase, like a tiny moon. It would be the curious motion of these satellites, however, and particularly of Phobos, that would constitute their greatest attraction.

The more distant and the smaller of the two, Deimos, is 12,500 miles from the surface of Mars, while Phobos approaches it within 3,700 miles—about the width of the Atlantic Ocean. Because they are so near to the planet that governs their motions they travel like race horses. Deimos goes round once every 30 hours 18 minutes and Phobos once every 7 hours 39 minutes.

As Mars's rotation on its axis takes 24 hours 37 minutes, you would see Phobos, rising in the west, traversing the sky and setting in the east, going in the meanwhile through its various moonlike phases twice in the course of every Martian day! It would cross the meridian every eleven hours. It would be, in truth, an amazing sight on account not only of the swiftness, but also the direction of its movement, which is contrary to that of the stars, the sun and even of its companion moon, Deimos. The latter, since its orbital revolution is only five hours and thirty-nine minutes longer than the Martian day

and night, would seem almost stuck fast in the sky, with Phobos rushing to meet and pass it. It would be a duty which you owed to science to find out from the Martians (who doubtless know much more than we can about it) how their planet became possessed of those two strange, little swift-footed moons.

Further Attempts To Embroil U.S.

## Further Attempts To Embroil U.S.

(Continued From Page 6)

today is ruled by officials appointed from above downward. All of these officials in Germany must be added to the other classes that I have mentioned. There are more officials there than in any other country in the world. As they owe their very existence to the Government, they must not only serve that Government, but make the enemies of that Government their own. Therefore, they and the circle of their connections are opponents of the Social Democrats.

All this shows how difficult it is at present for the men of reasonable and liberal views, who do not wish to declare themselves against both religion and morality, to find a political refuge.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, himself a Liberal at heart, as I have said, declared that there must be changes in Germany. It is perhaps within the bounds of probability that a great new Liberal party will be formed, to which I have referred, composed of the more conservative Social Democrats, of the remains of the National Liberal and Progressive parties and of the more liberal of the Conservatives. The important question, then, is whether the Roman Catholic or Centrum will voluntarily dissolve and its members cease to seek election merely as representatives of the Roman Catholic Church?

For some years a movement has been going on in the Centrum party looking to this end. Many members believed that the time had come when it was no longer necessary that the Roman Catholics of Germany should cast their votes merely as Roman Catholics in order to safeguard their religious liberties and attempts were made to bring about this change. It was decided, however, by the Roman Catholics to continue the political existence of the Centrum. But the question is not dead. Voluntary dissolution of the Centrum as a Roman Catholic party would immediately bring about the creation of a true Liberal party to which all Germans could belong without a loss of social prestige, without becoming declared enemies of the monarchy and with-

out declaring themselves against religion and morality.

## Peace Congress May Act

It is perhaps too much to expect that the Centrum party as a whole and as at present constituted will declare for liberalism and parliamentary government, and for fair redistricting of the divisions in Germany which elect members to the Reichstag, but there are many wise and far-seeing men in this party, and its leaders, Doctor Spahn and Erzberger, are fearless and able men.

At the congress which will meet after the war it will be easy for the nations of the world to deal with the representatives of a liberal Germany, with representatives of a Government still monarchical in form, but possessed of either a constitution like that of the United States or ruled by a parliamentary government.

I believe that the tendency of German liberalism is toward the easiest transition, that of making the Chancellor and his Ministers responsible to the Reichstag and bound to resign after a vote of want of confidence of that body.

At the time of the Zabern affair Scheidemann asserted that the resignation of the Chancellor must logically follow a vote of want of confidence, and it was the Chancellor who refused to resign, saying that he was responsible to the Emperor alone. It requires no violent change to bring about this establishment of parliamentary government, and, if the members of the Reichstag should be elected from districts fairly constituted, the world would then be dealing with a liberalized Germany and a Germany which has become liberalized without any violent change in the form of its government.

Of course, coincident with his

parliamentary reform the vicious circle system of voting in Prussia must end.

This change to a government by a responsible ministry can be accomplished under the constitution of the German Empire by a mere majority vote of the Reichstag and a vote in the Bundesrat, in which less than fourteen votes are against the proposed change in the constitution. This means that the consent of the Emperor as Prussian King must be obtained, and that of a number of the rulers of the German States.

In the reasonable liberalization of Germany, if it comes, Theodore Wolff and his father-in-law, Mosse, will play leading parts. The great newspaper, the Tageblatt, which Mosse owns and Wolff edits, has throughout the war been a beacon light at once of reason and of patriotism. And other great newspapers will take the same enlightened course.

I am truly sorry for George Bernhard, the talented editor of the Vossische Zeitung, who, a Liberal and a Jew, wears the livery of Junkerdom. I am sure to his great distaste.

After I left Germany the Vossische Zeitung made the most ridiculous charges against me—such as that I issued American passports to British. The newspaper might as well have solemnly charged that I sent notes to the Foreign Office in sealed envelopes. Having charge of British interests, I could not issue British passports to British citizens allowed to leave Germany, but according to universal custom in similar cases and the express consent of the Imperial Foreign Office, I gave these returning British American passports superimposed with the words "British subject." A mare's nest, truly.

(Concluded Tomorrow)

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Charcoal (two baskets) .....	" "	1.20

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Shanghai, November, 1917.

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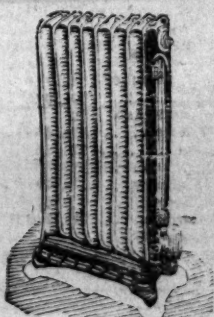
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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## AMUSEMENTS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST  
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. and S. B.	\$620 S.
Chartered	\$64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
<b>Marine Insurances</b>	
Canton	Tls. 320 B.
North China	Tls. 101.30 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 740 B.
Yangtze	\$205
<b>Fire Insurances</b>	
China Fire	\$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 B.
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 100
"Shell"	107 s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 20 S.
Shanghai Tug (I)	Tls. 45 1/2
Kochien	Tls. 35 S.
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2 1/2
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock	\$120 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 75 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 68
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 96 B.
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 81 S.
China Land	Tls. 71 S.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 71 S.
Wahswell Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
E-w-o	Tls. 162 1/2
E-w-o Pref.	Tls. 93 B.
International	Tls. 82 1/2
International (pref.)	Tls. 84
Leau-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 36
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 114
Kung Yik	Tls. 15.35
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5.90
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
<b>Industrials</b>	
Butler Tite	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$85
Green Island	Tls. 7.35 B.
Langkai	Tls. 14
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 75 S.
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Holtz	\$14 B.
Ijewellry	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$6
Weeks	Tls. 14 1/2 S.
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amherst	Tls. 4 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 30
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.05
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 1/2
Chempedak	Tls. 11
Cheng	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.80
Domination	Tls. 10 1/2
Gula Kelumpang	Tls. 7 1/2
Jaya Consolidated	Tls. 17 1/2
Kamunting	Tls. 6 1/2
Kapala	Tls. 0.05 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahros	Tls. 7 B.
Kroswok Java	Tls. 17
Padang	Tls. 13 1/2
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8 1/2 S.
Permatia	Tls. 0.90 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Ramagagas	Tls. 7 1/2
Seokee	Tls. 1.15
Semambu	Tls. 12 B.
Senawang	Tls. 0.90 B.
Shanghai Kelabang	Tls. 7
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 11 B.
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 1 1/2
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungel Duri	Tls. 10
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Walping	Tls. 1.60
Tanah Merah	Tls. 19
Tebong	Tls. 2 1/2
Uibori	Tls. 5 1/2
Wangbe	Tls. 5 1/2
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cutty Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 65 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 82 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 200 B.

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## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai October 31, 1917.	
<b>Money And Bullion</b>	
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
@ 100 = Tls. 99/100	
@ 72.9 = Mex. 1.36	
Mex. Dollars Market rate	73.60
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	280
Bar Silver	41 1/2
Copper Cash	per tael 1753
Buying rate @ 4/2 = Tls.	4.80
exch. @ 72.9 = Mex.	\$6.58
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	13
<b>Latest London Quotations</b>	
Baf Silver	46d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a	%
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.52
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. \$47.69
Consols	2 —
<b>Exchange Closing Quotations</b>	
London	T.T. 4/2
London	Demand 4/2 1/2
India	(nominal) T.T. 292
Paris	T.T. 573
Paris	Demand 574
New York	T.T. 991
New York	Demand 992
Hongkong	T.T. 704
Japan	T.T. 512
Batavia	T.T. 231 1/2
<b>Banks Buying Rates</b>	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 4/4
London	4 m-s. Docy. 4/4 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 4/4 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 4/4 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 695
New York	4 m-s. 103
<b>Customs House Exchange Rates For October</b>	
Hk. Tls. 4.30 @ 4/2 1/2	\$2.22
" 1 @ 575 = France	6.41
" 1 No quotation Marks	\$5.23
" 0.91 @ 99 1/2 Gold	\$1
" 1 @ 51 1/2 Yen	2.16
" 1 @ 15 Rubles	3.49
" 1 @ 656 1/2 Roubles	7.31
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex.	\$1.50
†Nominal.	

Stock Exchange  
Transactions

<b>TODAY'S QUOTATIONS</b>	
Shanghai October 31, 1917.	
<b>Official</b>	
Gulas "L" Tls. 7-00	
Chengs Tls. 2.25	
<b>Unofficial</b>	
Kochien Tugs Tls. 35.00	
Shanghai Lands Tls. 71.00	
Shanghai Tugs (ord.) Tls. 20.00	
<b>London Rubber Market</b>	
Reuter's Service	
London, October 30.—Today's	
Rubber prices were:—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe.	
Spot: 2s. 8 1/2d. Value.	
January to March: 2s. 8 1/2d. Paid.	
Tendency of Market: Dull.	
Previous Quotation, London, Octo- ber 29:—	
Spot: 2s. 8 1/2d. Value.	
January to March: 2s. 10d. Paid.	
Tendency of Market: Dull.	
London, October 29.—Today's rub- ber prices were:—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe:	
Spot: 2s. 8 1/2d. Value.	
January to March: 2s. 10d. Paid.	
Tendency of Market: Dull.	
Previous Quotation, London, Octo- ber 27:—	
Spot: 2s. 9d. Paid.	
January to March: 2s. 10 1/2d. Sel- lers.	
Tendency of Market: Quiet.	

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eign and Native Risk at Current  
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## Cheng Estate Declares Dividend

The annual meeting of share-  
holders in the Cheng Rubber Estate  
was held yesterday at the head  
office, Mr. C. W. Wrightson presid-  
ing and the other directors present  
being Messrs. E. Jenner Hogg, Hugo  
Reiss and J. F. Osborne. The  
shares represented numbered 10,220.  
The chairman said:  
"With your permission, I will, as  
usual, take the directors' report and  
statement of accounts for the year  
ended June 30, 1917, as read."  
"The result of this year's working  
—a net profit of Tls. 45,199.90—may,  
on the face of it, not seem quite so  
satisfactory, but, if comparison is  
made between the following figures,  
you will find that exchange is very  
largely responsible for this. During  
the year 1916-1917, rubber sales  
amounted to S. \$165,773.64, which,  
at an average exchange of 48 for  
sales during the year and the rate  
of 61 for stock on hand on June 30,  
1917, gave the company Tls. 108,519.37, whereas, during 1915-  
1916, sales amounted to only  
S. \$139,732.29, but gave to the com-  
pany, owing to higher exchange, Tls.  
125,645.94.  
"In other words, though in Straits  
currency the company actually re-  
ceived \$23,000 in excess of rubber  
sold during 1915-1916, converted  
into local currency we show Tls.  
17,000 less to the credit of profit  
and loss account. Revenue ex-  
penditure, on the other hand, as you  
will see from the cost of production  
in the report, was only slightly  
higher than during 1915-1916.  
"The company's cash position  
naturally suffered by the large dif-  
ference in exchange, but, in addition  
to this, we also had to meet such  
expenditure as the payment for the  
70 acres new land, costing \$4,295  
and another \$4,000 for its develop-  
ment and, finally, by the expenditure  
of \$5,000 on buildings necessitated  
by the introduction of Tamil labor.  
"Under the circumstances, the  
directors do not consider it advisable  
to pay a larger dividend than 4%  
for the year and they recommend  
that the balance of profit and loss  
account be disposed of as follows:  
To pay a dividend of 4%  
(equal to 20 Tael cents Tls.  
per share) ..... 27,000.00  
To write off development  
account ..... 14,954.10  
To carry forward to next  
year's account ..... 14,965.80  
Tls. 56,919.90  
"In carrying forward the sum of  
Tls. 14,965.80, I would like to say  
that, of this, only about Tls. 2,800 is  
represented by liquid assets and that  
it is, therefore, the intention of the  
directors, during the current year, to  
utilise the remaining Tls. 12,000 for  
writing down building and furniture  
accounts, after the removal and

## Timber Market Report

The China Import and Export  
Lumber Co., write as follows in their  
market report:—  
Since the report issued on Septem-  
ber 1, the market has remained firm  
with a decided upward tendency.  
Stocks on hand of Japanese and  
Manchurian woods are barely suf-  
ficient to meet the requirements of  
the building trade until the end of  
November, and, the increase in  
selling rates of these woods in  
rough hewn logs, brings them al-  
most in line with the cost of Oregon  
Pine, after allowing for waste in  
sawing to planing.  
Prices of Oregon Pine remain  
unchanged with ample stocks on  
hand and to arrive, as the embargo  
placed on the export from U. S. A.  
of steel and machinery resulted in  
tonnage becoming available for ship-  
ment of wood to China.  
Philippine wood stocks are rapid-  
ly being cleared. Values of these  
woods in the Philippine Islands  
show a sharp advance in consequence  
of flourishing trade conditions there  
and prices in China will in due  
course have to be raised to meet the  
increased laid down cost on new  
shipments arriving.

## Local Cotton Market

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., write as  
follows in their weekly cotton  
market report:—  
Chinese Cotton.—The Cotton  
Market during the week under re-  
view has been most erratic, with  
daily fluctuations both ways causing  
considerable nervousness in the trade  
generally, with the result that the  
volume of business has dwindled  
with very little doing. The Ex-  
change being a great factor on this  
market, is today playing a great part  
in the rise and fall of prices, and the  
recent heavy advance in silver has  
again been the cause of the with-  
drawal of Japanese exporters from  
this market, resulting in a further  
stagnation in the trade.  
Under the circumstances, there-  
fore, we have nothing to add to  
what has been already mentioned  
before, viz., that market will be  
governed from day to day, and  
fluctuations will be the order of the  
day. Tone of the market, Weak.  
Liverpool:—  
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F.  
Brown ..... 31.95d.  
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal. 17.45d.  
Price of Good-Americans ..... 20.92d.  
Price of Good-Americans ..... 21.12d.  
Tone of market, Steady.  
New York Market:—  
Price of Mid-American, Jan. 26.92d.  
Market Steady.  
Indian Market:—  
Shipments ..... Oct./Nov. Rs. 81  
F. Bengal ..... Oct./Nov. Rs. 74 1/2  
Market Quiet.

## Local Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write  
as follows in their weekly market  
report:—  
Exchange:—The London price of  
Silver, at 46d., is 4 1/2d. higher than  
last week. This morning's record  
rise of 3d. came by the usual  
"service" telegram, at the time of  
writing, the individual Banks have  
received no advice regarding the  
reason for this sudden advance. Our  
local rate for T/T on London, at 4s.  
2d., is 2 1/2d. higher than last week.  
During the week our market has  
ruled unsteady owing to the very  
erratic operations of the local Gold  
dealers. There have been good  
settlements of export paper in  
Shanghai and at the outports. We  
close uncertain, with very little  
business doing.  
The local stock of sycee and Bar  
Silver, at Tls. 22,280,000, is about  
Tls. 400,000 lower than last week.  
Mexican Dollars, at \$18,370,000,  
show a rise of about \$180,000.

## COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service  
London, October 29.—Today's cot-  
ton prices were:—  
Goodmiddling Americans: 20.92d.  
January: 20.02d.  
May: 19.25d.

## Amusements

## ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and N. Szechuen  
Roads (about 150 yards from  
Range Road)

WHERE ALL THE TOWN GOES

Tonight at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

A PROGRAM SECOND TO NONE

MARIANI AND COMPANY

Presenting

The Funniest One-Act Comedies

"BILLIARD MATCH"

"ECCENTRIC ACROBATS"

By the Fun-Makers

Brothers Blagetti, Morris and Vincent

"SPANISH DANCE"

By Miss Alexima and Mr. Mariani

Tonight Showing

Episodes 14 and 15 in 4 Parts

Of the Supreme Serial Picture

"The Crimson Stain Mystery"

## LYCEUM THEATRE

TONIGHT—9.15

Frederic Shipman

presents the

## FANTASTICS

VAUDEVILLE DE LUXE

Complete Change of Program

Part 1

ALF REDHEAD WILSON—in a

Chinese Acrobatic Monologue.

FERN FRENCH—in "A Perfect

Day" and "In My Garden."

RAY TRAYNOR—in "Various View-

points of a Popular Song"; "Over

There"; Double-fisted melodies;

and "The American Patrol."

HILDA FELSTEAD—in "Dreaming",

"Country Tales" and "Agatha

Green."

NELLIE BLACK—Violin Solos:

"Gypsy Airs" (Sarasate), "Love

Song" (Kreisler), and Violin Im-  
itations.

INTERVAL

ELSIE BLACK AND BERT WILES,

as "The Musical Buffoons."

BILLIE SEATON—in "We'll have to

pass the apples again"; "Girls, if

you ever get married"; "The Usual

Way"; "Everybody's doing it at

the Seaside"; "There's a little bit

of bad in every good little girl."

LEONARD NELSON—"Come with

me to the races"; "Good Night"

and "When are you goin' away."

HILDA FELSTEAD—in a character

impersonation, "The Slave's Soli-  
loquy."

IVY ALDONS AND FRED KEELEY

—in the "Hoko-Moko Isle" (Song

and dance), "Dangerous Eyes",

and "The Conversational Dance."

Prices \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00

Booking at Moutrie's

## "The Great Idea"

SHANGHAI IN A LOOKING GLASS

A Variety Entertainment Including an Exhibition of  
Local Cinematograph Films

will be given in the

OLYMPIC THEATRE

ON

Saturday, Nov. 10 and Wednesday, Nov. 14

All expenses having been privately subscribed, the  
Gross Income from the performances will be devoted  
to the British Women's Work Association and  
French War Charities respectively.

Prices \$3.00 and \$1.00

Booking at MOUTRIE'S Now Open

## THE COLLIER GIRLS OLYMPIC THEATRE

Presenting a clever classy singing  
Dancing and

TALKING ACT

TONIGHT

AT THE

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

Also

THE PARAMOUNT FILM

"Pudd'nhead Wilson"

IN FIVE ACTS

Saturday, November 3rd

VOCAL RECITAL

by the  
Celebrated Dutch Singer

## MARIA LAST

THE GREAT RUSSIAN PIANIST

A. MIROVITCH

at the Piano

BOOKING NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S

Prices: \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00

## APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for November 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th

Mr. L. Mario Rodriguez,  
presents

MLLE.

MARIE LOUISE STERLIG

MLLE.

MARIE LOUISE STERLIG

Premiere Danseuse

from the Grand Opera House, Paris

Each evening Mlle. Sterlig will give a selection from her  
classical and antique dances—

"La Danse des Heures" "Vision d'Herode" "MEDITATION"

from "Gloconda" from "Herodiade" from "Thais"

"APHRODITE" "La Mort du Cygne" "SALOME"

Danse Lumineuse Saint Seans La Danse de Volles

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

that cute kiddie in the Pathe Gold Rooster Film

"SUNSHINE AND GOLD"



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital .....£1,200,000  
Reserve Fund .....1,900,000  
Shareholders .....1,200,000

Head Office:  
25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

## Court of Directors:

Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.B.  
Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
Mr. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

## Bankers:

The Bank of England  
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.  
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

## Agencies and Branches:

Amoy, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin, Yokohama, Kobe, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Batavia, Surabaya, Medan, Palembang, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.  
Branches granted on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMMER, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Fr. 40,000,000  
Reserve Fund .....Fr. 40,000,000

## Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Manille, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Yunnan, Hankow, Pnom-Penh.

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

While Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000  
Reserve Fund .....Fr. 30,000,000

## Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

## President:

SEAN JADOT  
Souverain Societe Generale de Belgique.

## Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.  
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.  
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.  
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Weekly and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMEYER, Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital .....£15,000,000

Reserve Funds:  
Sterling, £1,500,000  
Silver .....18,500,000  
Total .....£33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....£15,000,000

## Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:  
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. F. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.  
F. C. Butcher, Esq.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.  
W. L. Patterson, Esq.

## Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

## Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin, Yokohama, Kobe, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Batavia, Surabaya, Medan, Palembang, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.

## London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

## Shanghai Branch: 15, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) .....55,000,000  
Reserve Fund .....26,000,000  
Kpg. Ts.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .....3,500,000  
Reserve Fund .....1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 8, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

## Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:  
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolaevsk, Vladivostok, Hallan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

## Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JERZSEKI,  
G. CARRERE,  
Managers for China, Japan and India.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1913.

Authorized Capital .....H\$2,000,000  
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H\$1,571,500

Reserve Fund .....H\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund.....H\$ 20,000

## Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

## Shanghai Office:

No. 3 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. C. WONG, Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital .....\$50,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital:

Chinese Government 10,000,000.00  
Chinese Mercantile Community .....2,312,500.00  
Total .....\$12,312,500.00

Reserve Fund .....\$1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin, Yokohama, Kobe, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Batavia, Surabaya, Medan, Palembang, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 15, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

President, Andre Berthelot.  
General Manager, A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

## BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .....Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up .....\$6,000,000

Reserve Fund .....\$2,100,000

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Parr's Bank, Ltd.

## Branches and Agencies:

Antungshai, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Lianyung, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Changchun, Lyons, Singapore, Dairen, Mukden, Sydney, Nagasaki, Sinaifu, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Tokyo, Kobe, Peking, Tsingtau.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....\$ 300,000.00

Reserve .....\$ 10,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1917) .....\$1,590,000.00

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

## Shanghai Office:

No. 3 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. P. CHEN, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1913.

Authorized Capital .....H\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H\$1,571,500

Reserve Fund .....H\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund.....H\$ 20,000

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 3 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. P. CHEN, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1913.

Authorized Capital .....H\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H\$1,571,500

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Investment reserve fund.....H\$ 20,000

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 3 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. P. CHEN, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital &amp; Surplus.....U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits.....U.S. \$1,848,000.00

U.S. \$7,848,000.00

Head Office:

55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

## Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Macoris, (Cristobal C.Z.), Shanghai, Singapore, Hankow, Panama, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDSche TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital:

Gulden 60,000,000 (about \$5,000,000)

Reserve Fund:

Gulden 11,595,461 (about \$964,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

## Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

## Branches:

Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Teluk-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djohakarta, Teluk-Tinggi, Hongkong, Hongkong, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

## London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.  
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

15 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital.....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months at 5 per cent per annum. For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum. For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

K. P. CHEN, Manager.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....\$ 300,000.00

Reserve .....\$ 10,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1917) .....\$1,590,000.00

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

## Shanghai Office:

No. 3 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. P. CHEN, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital .....£1,500,000

Subscribed Capital .....1,125,000

Paid-up Capital .....662,500

Reserve Fund .....600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Malay), (Kantonan) Bangkok, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch:

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

W. R. HAN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital .....£1,500,000

Subscribed Capital .....1,125,000

Paid-up Capital .....662,500



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 10	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
13	..	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
19	..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	C. M. S. S. Co.
26	..	San Francisco		Jap.	Alexander

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 1	11.30	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
3	5.0	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kanaka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
12	..	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
15	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	..	do	Chikuma maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
24	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Rashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 7	5.30	Liverpool etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	1.00	London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
23	noon	London etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 1	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shinkian	Br.	B. & S.
1	4.00	Ningpo	Kia-steen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
1	4.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Kwangshai	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
2	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
3	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.Co.
4	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	Am.	C.M.S.S.Co.
6	..	Hongkong	China	Jap.	O.S.K.
8	..	Takao via Fubow & K'lung	Kokoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
9	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunline	Br.	B. & S.
9	7.00	Amoy & Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
9	..	Hongkong	Chicoma maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
17	..	Hongkong & Manila	Scudator	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 1	10.00	Wetshai, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
1	1.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Hsin Peking	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
3	noon	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
3	D.L.	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Br.	B. & S.
4	10.00	W. H. W. O'oto & Tientsin	Tsuncho	Br.	B. & S.
4	1.00	Newchwang	Peking	Br.	B. & S.
6	5.00	Wetshai, Chefoo & Tientsin	Yungchow	Jap.	S.M.R.
6	5.00	Dairen	Sakaki maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
7	..	Tientsin, Dairen & Tientsin	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
9	8.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 1	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Taipei maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
1	M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
1	M.N.	do	Kiangsu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
2	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
2	M.N.	do	Pengyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
2	M.N.	do	Suifu	Br.	J.M. & Co.
2	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
2	M.N.	do	Nankai	Br.	B. & S.
4	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
4	M.N.	do	Kiangshai	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
4	M.N.	do	Katwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
4	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
4	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
4	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
4	M.N.	do	Sungyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	M.N.	do	Tafu maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	M.N.	do	Kiangtso	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
7	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

P.M.—Midnight. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 31	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNWC
31	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.S.Co.	NSCW
31	Japan	Hakui maru	1434	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
31	Hongkong	Tungwah	745	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KYTW
31	Hankow	Anhui	1555	Br.	B. & S.	CNWC
31	Hankow	Luenbo	1520	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct 31	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.
31	do	Kiangwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
31	do	Ningshao	2231	Chi.	N.S.S.Co.
31	do	Sungkiang	1572	Br.	B. & S.
31	Tientsin	Kwangping	1944	Br.	K. M. A.
31	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	2200	Jap.	Alexander
31	San Francisco	Katori maru	2292	Jap.	N.Y.K.
31	Tientsin direct	Hsin Peking	1287	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
31	Japan	Shinyo maru	1394	Jap.	M. S. Co.
31	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
31	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.S.Co.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Taiso Maru, Capt. E. Taniguchi, will be despatched from pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Thursday, Nov. 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Luenbo, tons 2,671 Captain Sellar, will leave on Friday, November 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Luenyi Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, November 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang, Maru Capt. Y. Tanida, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, November 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str.

## For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, November 1, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangshai, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, November 2, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Anhui, Captain Bedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Friday, November 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on Nov. 6, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

AMOY and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tamsui Capt. J. S. DeWolf will leave on Wednesday, November 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on November 9, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

## For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. P. H. Hamblin, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, November 1, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Yungchow, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 6, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEOWHANG.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Paoting, Capt. P. R. Furlow, will leave on Sunday, November 4, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Yungchow, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 6, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co's pootung wharf on Nov. 7, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at the same day. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

## For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched from on Tuesday Nov. 13, at 10 a.m. Though Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma, Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs Jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.  
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Naganaki, Poyang, Tatung, Tungching, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

\*The a.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 11-25 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone N. 77.  
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... Dec. 14	S.S. COLUSA ... Dec. 9
S.S. COLUSA ... Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... Jan. 20

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AMERICAN LINE

(For Tacoma, and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.

"MANILA MARU" ... (15,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Nov. 12, Nov. 13

For Hongkong arr. leave.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Nov. 8, Nov. 9

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen

"KEELUNG MARU" ... (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Nov. 4, Nov. 7

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao

"KOHOKU MARU" ... (1,569 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Nov. 3, Nov. 6

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. 4047, 4234.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES  
LIMITED

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

## It is not too early

to plan that Christmas Trip Home. At present rates of exchange the round trip fares in Mexican from Shanghai to the destinations shown below are approximately:

Vancouver ..\$548.12	St. Louis ....\$689.57
Seattle ..... 557.31	Toronto ..... 734.43
Portland .... 574.13	Buffalo ..... 739.47
San Francisco 629.33	Montreal ..... 754.35
St. Paul ..... 670.94	Boston ..... 753.95
Chicago ..... 697.50	New York ..... 750.35

Fares to other destinations quoted on application.

We have a big "Empress" leaving the latter part of November which will get you home two weeks before Christmas. Returning, you can leave Vancouver about the middle of January, arriving in Shanghai early in February.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to

G. M. JACKSON  
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 183.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,  
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 131.

T. K. K.  
TOYO KISEN KAISHA  
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

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REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Perla Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

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(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

NOV. 19, JAN. 29, APR. 13,

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

## FOR HONGKONG

NOV. 6, JAN. 17, MAR. 31,

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT



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**SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI**  
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE		
For London or Liverpool via ports. (For Liverpool.)		
*HIRANO MARU	16,000	Nov. 7
KAGA MARU	12,500	Nov. 21
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Nov. 25

### FOR HONGKONG

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura	Nov. 24
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### AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura	Dec. 14
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### SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	Nov. 3
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Nov. 6
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sadraki	Nov. 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui	Nov. 13
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	Nov. 17

### SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

(Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	5,500	Capt. S. Saito	Nov. 1
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi	Nov. 8

### KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. B. Kon	Nov. 12
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### FOR JAPAN

KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Nov. 13
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### AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500		Nov. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000		Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000		Jan. 15, 1918

### CELESTIA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to  
T. IZUKAWA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

## British Navy Is World's Savior, Says Lt. George

### Adds Tribute to Army and All Other War Workers; Parliament Expresses Thanks of Nation

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, October 29.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Lloyd George moved the following resolution:—"That the thanks of the House be given to the navy for their faithful work upon the seas during more than three years of ceaseless danger and stress while guarding our shores and protecting from the attacks of a barbarous foe the commerce on which the victory of the Allies depends."

"Also to the army and women of the medical and other auxiliary services for their unflinching courage and endurance in defending the right through sufferings and hardships which have no parallel in the history of war and for their loyal readiness to continue the work to which they have set their hand until the liberty of the world has been secured."

"Also to the gallant troops from the Dominions, from India and from the Crown Colonies, who have travelled many thousands of miles to share with their comrades of the British Isles the sacrifices and triumphs of the battlefields and to take their full share in the struggle for human freedom."

"Also to the mercantile marine for the devotion to duty with which they have continued to carry the vital supplies of the Allies through seas infested with deadly peril."

"And the House acknowledges with grateful admiration the valor and devotion of those who have offered their lives in the service of their country and tenders its sympathy with their relations and friends in the sorrow they have sustained."

He said that, even if he had the leisure in these terrible times, especially in the anxiety of the last two or three days, he felt that he could not do justice to this great theme. The deeds referred to in the resolution had won the admiration and gratitude of every subject of His Majesty's crown. He felt that no words were needed to commend the acceptance of the resolution to any body of Britons throughout the world.

**Navy Anchor of Allies**

Referring to the navy, the Premier said that it was like a vital internal organ of existence of which they were unconscious until something went wrong. The navy was taken for granted. The navy was the anchor of the Allied cause and, if it were lost, the hopes of the Allies would be shattered.

To understand the great part played by the navy, one had only to imagine what would have happened if the navy had been defeated even a year ago. Their armies in France, Mesopotamia, Salonica and Egypt would have been annihilated and finally vanished for lack of support, men and material.

France, deprived not merely of Britain's support but of the material assistance which the British navy enabled the Allies to get from abroad, would have been unable, probably, to defend herself against the overwhelming hordes of the foe.

Italy, deprived of coal, ammunition and food, would have fallen a ready prey to her fierce and vindictive enemies, which she had not done yet and would not do if it were not for the navy.

Russia would indeed have been defenceless and he said unhesitatingly that, but for the British navy, overwhelming disaster would have befallen the Allied cause.

Prussia would have been the insolent mistress of Europe and, through Europe, of the world. Never in the whole affairs of the world had the British navy been a more potent and more beneficent influence in the affairs of man. Despite hidden foes, despite black piracy, it had preserved the highway to the seas for Great Britain and her allies.

"Since the beginning of the war, the navy has transported 13,000,000 men, 2,000,000 horses, 25,000,000 tons of explosives and supplies and 50,000,000 tons of coal and oil-fuel for our armies and the needs of our allies. Out of these 13,000,000 men, only 3,500 have been lost, of whom only 2,700 were lost through the action of the enemy."

"That is apart from the prodigious quantity of food and other material, totalling 130,000,000 tons, transported by British ships. This has indeed been a triumph for the navy."

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to say that it was too early to summarise the effect of the blockade, which would have been complete if they had not left the gates of the Balkans unlocked. The Grand Fleet had not had many opportunities, but that was not its fault. It was due to the enemy's knowledge of its efficacy and recognition of its merits.

**Germans Fear To Challenge**

Since the battle of Jutland, the Germans have never challenged the Grand Fleet. That was the best proof that the Germans did not trust to the veracity of their own claims to a victory in the battle of Jutland.

The work and peril of the smaller craft of the fleet was never ended. They were numbered by the thousand and their hardships and dangers barely realised, yet the fruits of their action were enjoyed by the population of the British Isles.

There was not an ocean, sea, bay, gulf or estuary used for commerce which was not patrolled by the ships of the British navy. He cited striking instances of heroism displayed by the crews of trawlers against submarines and declared that never did sailors, whether belonging to the navy or the mercantile marine, show greater grit, courage, determination and humanity.

Turning to the army, the Premier said that the expeditionary force had increased from the original 160,000 men to over 3,000,000. This was a great triumph of organisation, but it had only been rendered possible by the heroism and self-sacrifices of the old army, the finest fighting troops in the world.

By the end of November, 1914, France was saved—and Europe—but there was hardly a man left of the old army. It had gathered the Prussian spears in its breast and in perishing had saved Europe.

It filled them with pride that they should belong to a race producing such men. Never had British courage been put to such a test and never had it so triumphantly endured.

He marvelled at the endurance of men who were confronted by the most highly trained army in the world. Despite want of opportunities for training, they had time and again defeated these veteran armies, formidably entrenched. They really owed a debt of gratitude to this great army.

Dealing with the navy, Earl Curzon said that, at present, there was only one small German merchantman, a converted armed cruiser, which had not been accounted for, although, for the past three months, it had not been heard of. It was a solitary speck on the boundless ocean and, for aught he knew, was at the bottom of the sea.

**WELCOME COUNCILMAN**

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, October 31.—The Chinese Chamber of Commerce today, with Mr. Lau Chu-puk presiding, gave a reception to Mr. Ho Fook on his appointment to the Legislative Council. Over a hundred leading merchants and bankers were present and complimentary speeches were exchanged. The Chinese Club will hold a similar reception this afternoon.

**STUNTS DELIGHT CROWD AT HALLOWE'EEN PARTY**

Large Attendance Enjoys Varied Program of Old Fashioned Social Event

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He left the place in August and the place was closed up later. He left, he said, because no business was being done. Mr. Passano simply drawing money from the company. He received no salary for the work he did.

If developed in to questioning that the partnership agreement had never been executed and that Mr. Passano had taken it away.

Leeds, on behalf of the Labor Party, associated himself with the motion. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Moving the same resolution in the House of Lords, Earl Curzon said that Canada had sent 350,000, Australia 300,000, New Zealand 120,000 and South Africa 60,000 men. The contribution made by India in some respects had been more remarkable, for they had provided troops for a larger number of the theaters of war.

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It filled them with pride that they should belong to a race producing such men. Never had British courage been put to such a test and never had it so triumphantly endured.

He marvelled at the endurance of men who were confronted by the most highly trained army in the world. Despite want of opportunities for training, they had time and again defeated these veteran armies, formidably entrenched. They really owed a debt of gratitude to this great army.

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# Business and Official Notices

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

### The Far Eastern Insurance Co., Limited

The above Company having been duly incorporated under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances 1911-1915, and also having been duly authorized to commence business, is now prepared to issue its policies against all classes of Fire, Marine, War and Flood Risks at current rates of premium.

Messrs. Edward Ezra & Co.

Messrs. F. C. Heffer & Co. have been appointed Fire Agents and Sub-Agents respectively and are authorized to issue policies against Fire Risks on and after this date at current rates of premium.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
W. S. JACKSON,  
General Manager.  
Shanghai, 1st November, 1917.  
Temporary Head Office,  
No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai.

### The Far Eastern Insurance Co., Limited

Having this day been appointed Agents for the Fire Insurance Branch of the above Company, we are prepared to issue policies at current rates.

EDWARD EZRA & CO.,  
7 Jinkee Road.  
Shanghai, 1st November, 1917.

### The Far Eastern Insurance Co., Limited

Having this day been appointed Agents for the Fire Insurance Branch of the above Company, we are prepared to issue policies at current rates.

F. C. HEFFER & CO.,  
24 Kiangse Road.  
Shanghai, 1st November, 1917.

### Saey Tai (Tailor)

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Great Clearance Sale

for Two Weeks only

Commencing on Thursday, Nov. 1st, the whole of Our Stock of this Season's Suitings, Overcoatings and Sundries.

Cash

LESS 30% for ALL GOODS

SAEY TAI, 350/1 Nanking Road.

Telephone No. 3358.

15672

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having been appointed Administrator for the estate of Miss Mattie Founds, deceased, I ask that all claims against the estate be presented to me for settlement. Please address me at Nantunghow, Ku.

FRANK GARRETT.

15693

### The Cathay Trust, Limited

(in liquidation)

HOLDERS OF ORDINARY shares are hereby notified that a second dividend, of Taels 200 per share, has been declared and will be payable at the offices of the Liquidators, No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on and after the 1st November, 1917, against production of the Liquidators' Certificates for endorsement.

F. N. MATTHEWS,  
J. C. DYER,  
Liquidators.

### Miss Helen Lee Richardson's Memorial Service

There will be a Memorial Service for Miss Helen Lee Richardson, former Principal of McTear School, at Moore Memorial Church, 21 Hankow Road, Sunday, Nov. 4, at 3 p.m. Should any friends or students of Miss Richardson wish to make a gift in her honor, it is the desire of the Committee that such gift be in money to be used in the erection of a building in her memory. Such gifts may be made to Miss Tsu Zung-tau, treasurer of the Alumnae Association, or to Miss Waters, Principal of McTear School. All friends of Miss Richardson are cordially invited to be present.

15674

### KULING ESTATE

Applications for the position as Manager of the above Estate will be considered at the Council Meeting November 14th, 1917.

Applications, stating previous business experience, knowledge of Chinese spoken and written language, knowledge of building and road construction, also reference, should be sent to the Chairman of the Council, Rev. S. H. Little, American Church Mission, HANKOW.

15630

### The Penang Harbour Board

Applications are invited for the position of General Manager of the Penang Harbour Board.

Applicants should have a thorough knowledge of all Shipping Matters, including the loading and unloading of Cargo and Coal, and warehousing.

Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the Local Chairman, Penang Harbour Board, Penang.

15679

### MLLE. SPIESS

Marcel Waving, Hair Dressing (any style), switches and transformations made to order.

### Manicure for Ladies and Gentlemen

Scalp and face massage

Terms Moderate

OFFICE 58

2nd Floor Astor House

### D. Negris Co.

General Tobacconists  
228a Szechuen Road  
(at junction of Jinkee Road)

### E. N. Paizis & Co.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

SMOKE

"Allies" and "Good Morning," and many other qualities

You will like them

Samples Free

15680

Prof. I. K. Seto

EXPERT MASSEUR

(15 years practice in America.)

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS for ladies and gentlemen. Hours from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 25 North Szechuen Road, opposite Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

15338

### KINGMAN & BROS.

DENTAL SURGEONS

of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of

Oral Surgery,

Philadelphia, U.S.A.,

Will perform all

Kinds of dental operation on modern Scientific principles

And supply

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

No. 40 Szechuen Road.

13700

# RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

2a Jinkee Road.

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

— THE WHISKEY —

— OF QUALITY —

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

73 Szechuen Road

### Schaefer Beer

Light and Dark

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-33 Broadway

Tel. North 639

15492

### High-class Provisions

Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

FRESH SAMPA

\$1.50 per lb.

FRESH HERRINGS

25 cents each

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-33 Broadway, Shanghai

Tel. North 639.

We Offer the following

BARGAINS

for

One Week Only

Pure Silk Stockings @ \$1.00 per pair

All Wool do " 1.00 "

Ladies' Wool Vests " 1.38 each

Children's " " 0.95 "

" " Jerseys " 1.75 "

Ladies' Warm Slippers, 1.18 per pair

White Cambric Handkerchiefs @ \$0.69 per doz.

We also offer Men's Wool Underwear and wool Socks at very low prices.

H. G. HILL & CO.

119 Szechuen Road.

Do you want to

MAKE A PRESENT?

During this week we

offer special reductions

on

Silks and Pongees

The Cathay Lace Co.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Phone 2064

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

### METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Government, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

### SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE NEVER SATISFIED

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TELEPHONE WEST 841 FOR A TRIAL ORDER



### "MODERN" DUPLICATOR - PRINTER

Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps good in all climates. The pad is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or gelatine.

WILL MAKE 50 COPIES

WORKS WITH COPYING CARBON OR RIBBON

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### THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

# We Quit !!!

THE WHOLE STOCK

TO BE CLEARED, BELOW COST

I. CANTOROVITCH

103 Broadway

DR. JAMES YUKING (Urology only) has removed to F.129 Bubbling Well Road, opposite Race Course.

Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Phone 4718.

Advice Confidential.

15557

### THE BURLINGTON HOTEL

Notice is hereby given that the above hotel continues to carry on business as usual under the management of Mr. J. A. W. Loureiro. Dated the 26th day of October, 1917.

LIU MEN-TSOR,

Proprietor.

15652

### STEAMERS

For Sale or Charter. Only genuine applications will be entertained and references required.

Apply to

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.

1A Jinkee Road.

### Steamers for Charter

Far Eastern Trade routes only. References required from applicants.

Apply to

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.

1A Jinkee Road.

### Freight Space

Offered from Japan to Seattle, Vancouver, San Francisco, New York and any Overland Common Points.

Apply to

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.

1A Jinkee Road.

### Properties For Sale

Chinese dwelling houses near North Szechuen Road Extension, and on east of Seward Road. A foreign-built dwelling house near North Szechuen Road Extension.

Land For Sale

2 Mows near North Szechuen Road Extension.

4 Mows on Route de Say-Zoong. For particulars apply to C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co. 1A Jinkee Road.

### OPEN LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

to be held at the

CERCLE SPORTIF FRANCAIS

On November 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 and 18, at 2 p.m.

Hardcourt Championships:

Gentlemen's Singles

Ladies' Singles

Gentlemen's Doubles

Ladies' Doubles

Mixed Doubles

4 Grasscourt Handicap Events as 1 to 4 above

American Tournament

Entries close at Noon on Saturday, November 3rd, 1917.

Entry forms may be obtained from:

L. A. CHILLI, Hon. Sec. & Treas.

c/o Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.,

10 Nanking Road.

15654

### ANNOUNCEMENT

"V" MODES

NO. 20 NANKING ROAD,

Flat No. 4.

Ladies' blouses and lingerie,

Children's clothing a speciality.

"V" MODES

No. 20, Nanking Road.

15520

When you think

of

Szechuen Province

Think of

WIDLER & CO.,

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### APARTMENTS

#### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

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#### Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

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